TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 58-72 (95-72). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 51-71 (91-70). LONDON: Sunny. Temp 58-66 (62-61). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 59-66 (84-61). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp 55-70 (91-68). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp 64 high (75). Yesterday's temp. 64-80 (75-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS. PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ... 12 S. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Belgium ... 20 B.Fr. | Morocco ... 2.50 Dr.
Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr. | Netherlands ... 1.60 Fl.
Eire ... 16 P. | Nigeria ... 50 K.
Finland ... 2.50 F.M. | Norway ... 3 N.Kr.
France ... 2.50 F. | Portugal ... 12 Esc.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M. | Spain ... 30 Ptas.
Great Britain ... 15 P. | Sweden ... 2.50 S.Kr.
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No. 28,782 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1975 Established 1887

Hostages Still Held In Malaysia

Terrorists Find No Place to Land

From Wire Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 6.—Five terrorists prepared to fly out of here today with five radicals freed from Japanese prisons and a group of substitutes hostages composed of Malaysian and Japanese officials.

Earlier reports that Libya had agreed to let the plane land there proved unfounded, as Libya put certain conditions on accepting the plane which were still being negotiated. Several other nations have already refused sanctuary to the terrorists.

Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak announced that the plane would leave tomorrow morning if agreement on a destination could be reached. He took part in negotiations a few hundred yards from the Japan Air Lines DC-8 holding the five gunmen of the Japanese Red Army and 15 of the 53 hostages seized Monday.

U.S. Consul Held

Among those still in terrorist hands was the U.S. consul, Robert Stebbins, and the Swedish chargé d'affaires, Fredrik Bergenstrahle.

Before the plane takes off, the 15 hostages are to be released and several Malaysian and Japanese officials put aboard as substitute hostages, according to Ramli Omar, parliamentary secretary to the Malaysian Communications Ministry.

The five radicals released from Japanese prisons and flown to Kuala Lumpur yesterday at the terrorists' demand waited in an airport building to board the plane.

The terrorists burst into the 8th floor of the 12-story building housing the U.S. and Swedish Embassies Monday and quickly gathered 53 captives to bargain for the release of seven radicals serving sentences in Japan for various violent crimes.

The gunmen shot and wounded two policemen and a building watchman and threatened to blow up themselves and the hostages if their demands were not met. They settled for the release of five radicals when Japanese officials said that two of the seven named by the terrorists refused to leave Japan.

Nine hostages were released early today. Twenty-nine others went free after the terrorists, wearing masks and keeping their guns on their prisoners, marched 15 hostages onto a bus for the ride to the airport. The 15 came out in small groups, each guarded by a gunman.

Hostages Separated

Some of the Malaysian hostages who came out of the building told reporters that the atmosphere had been tense during the first hours of the take-over, when the terrorists opened fire wounding two persons.

They said that Asians were put in one room of the U.S. consulate and Europeans in another. The five Japanese at no time threatened them, the hostages said, adding that they had been treated well.

A long search for a safe haven for the terrorists followed the hostages' release. Besides Libya, Cuba, Syria and South Yemen were contacted, Japanese officials said.

At least 10 countries were reportedly solicited and all refused

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.

Japanese Red Army terrorist putting hostages onto bus for plane in Kuala Lumpur.

Capitalists To Gain From Internationale

MUNICH, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Every time "The Internationale" is sung or played in East Germany in the future, a capitalist song publisher will reap the royalties.

Munich music publisher Hans Beierlein has paid $4,000 to the French copyright holders for the German rights to the Socialist anthem, and now has the right to the royalties from West and East Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Mr. Beierlein said the state-run music publishers in East Germany — easily his best market — have said they are willing to pay him.

Dozens of Requests Held Up

Export Licenses Are Stalled On U.S. Military Aid to Israel

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—U.S. export licenses for dozens of Israeli requests for military equipment—including jet engines and tank transmissions—have been held up during the last few months, informed sources report.

U.S. sources familiar with arms-transfer policies said Monday that licenses for equipment that would have been routinely granted in the past have not been forthcoming "on literally dozens of items."

Among the items are the J-79 engine used in both the U.S.-made Phantom jet fighter and the Israeli-manufactured Kfir, transmissions for the M-48 and M-60 tanks, electronic equipment conversion kits for upgrading guns and night-vision devices.

That list was confirmed by other U.S. sources with contacts in all branches of the Israeli government.

The U.S. State Department refused to acknowledge any slowdown, saying only that all requests are "being processed." The official U.S. policy is that the pipeline is open, but no official was prepared to rule out the possibility that a political decision had been made to move slowly while Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is attempting to arrange an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt.

● State Department sees progress in Sinai talks. Page 2.

Playing Down Friction

Israeli Embassy sources declined to comment in any way on the slowdown. It has been clear that the embassy is trying to play down any friction with the U.S. government. Nevertheless, it was clear after questioning that there was concern about weapons deliveries.

Israeli officials also are concerned about any public reports that might suggest to the Arabs

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Using Troops and Planes

18 Arabs Are Slain by Israelis In Raid on Camps in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (AP).—Israeli forces attacked Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon with troops and planes yesterday, killing 18 persons and wounding 44, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said. Four Lebanese officers died in one attack, it added.

Ambulances removed casualties from the Palestinian camps of El Buss, Borgholieh and Borg Rahhal, near the Mediterranean port of Tyre.

The Israeli military command said that its forces killed or wounded a number of Arabs and blew up an ammunition dump and that Israeli Air Force jets strafed a suspected guerrilla headquarters north of Tyre for a few minutes. It said that all planes returned safely. No military casualties were reported.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres later said that the raids were preventive and not punitive.

Mr. Peres said at a conference of military industry workers in Tel Aviv that the Israeli action prevented "terrorists, their command and those who are behind them" from attacking Israeli settlements. He said that the raids were not directed against Lebanon or its army.

During the attacks, Palestinian gunners fired a barrage of Katyusha rockets at the northern Israeli border town of Kiryat Shemona, wounding a resident, the Israeli military command said.

The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said that the Clouds of Hell guerrilla unit inflicted heavy casualties on the Israelis in the rocket attack. It said that guerrillas also launched a raid on the town of Dan.

Rockets hit Kiryat Shemona again later and the Israeli command said that two persons were wounded by the second barrage. A spokesman said that Israeli artillery returned the fire. The state radio in Tel Aviv reported that a number of rockets fell into the center of the town, damaging several vehicles and buildings.

Came From the Sea

"They [the Israelis] came from the sea, in rubber boats," said a witness of the attack on El Buss.

"We could not see them because it was extremely dark. They landed about 50 meters from the tents of the guerrillas. Suddenly, the place became as bright as day, when the Jews hurled phosphorous bombs and showered the tents with bullets and shells," he said.

He added that when the Israeli commandos began their retreat they fired rockets and mortars, some of which hit an adjacent Lebanese Army barracks, killing four officers and wounding another.

Soon after the El Buss refugees buried their dead a formation of Israeli jets swooped low over Borgholieh and Borg Rahhal. Witnesses said that 12 persons were killed and 26 wounded in the air attack and 50 houses badly damaged by rocket fire.

Later, Egypt and Syria served notice that they will "not stand idly by" if Israeli attacks on south Lebanon continue.

The warnings, in comments by the state-controlled Cairo and Damascus radios, charged that Israeli attacks were "imperiling the whole situation in the Middle East."

Smith, Vorster Are Expected To Discuss Rhodesia Parley

PRETORIA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia will hold talks here Friday with South African Prime Minister John Vorster, it was announced today.

Mr. Vorster's office said Mr. Smith will return to Rhodesia at an unspecified time over the weekend.

The two leaders are expected to discuss the possibility of a constitutional conference in South Africa between the white minority government and African nationalist leaders of Rhodesia.

The meeting follows an announcement five days ago that South Africa was pulling out all its counterinsurgency forces currently based in Rhodesia.

South Africa has backed Rhodesia's hit-and-run war against black nationalist guerrillas for the last eight years with a force of some 2,000 men.

But South African Minister of Police James Kruger announced last Friday that all but 200 had been withdrawn and the remainder would be pulled out by the end of the month.

The announced withdrawal was viewed in South Africa as a further move to pressure Mr. Smith into a compromise agreement with the Rhodesian African National Council, the main African movement in the country.

South Africa has played a key role in seeking a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia in recent months as part of a campaign to relax tensions with black African states.

But hopes of a constitutional settlement in Rhodesia have been frustrated by a dispute over where the talks should be held.

The Rhodesian government insists that any talks with African leaders must be held inside the country.

But the ANC says the talks must be held outside Rhodesia, because its members would feel intimidated if talks were held inside the country, and African leaders currently in exile would be subject to arrest. The ANC has suggested South Africa as a possible venue.

New Curfew in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Rhodesian government has imposed a new curfew along the country's western border with neighboring Botswana, a government spokesman said today.



Associated Press.

FEW CLOUDS—Europe's skies were practically cloudless from Spain (bottom) all the way to Scandinavia and the Soviet Union (top) as the Continent continued to swelter yesterday. Only Italy and the Balkans were covered. Photo was taken about 0845 GMT by the NOAA-3 weather satellite and picked up by the Eochum, W. Germany, observatory.

Anti-Communist Action Grows

Lisbon Dispatches Marines To Quell Violence in North

LISBON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Portugal's military regime dispatched marines loyal to the left-wing government from Lisbon to the north today in an attempt to quell mounting anti-Communist violence in the region.

The 140 marines were ordered to Oporto after army units stationed in the area either failed to intervene or helped mobs to sack the local headquarters of the Communists and Marxist groups in two nearby towns.

The army troops who helped the crowds had been sent to the towns after another unit offered to give the demonstrators its rifles.

The military commander of the northern region abruptly withdrew the troops shortly after they opened the doors to the Communist headquarters in Vila Nova de Famalicao to anti-Communist crowds and cheered as the mobs wrecked the headquarters.

Offices Invaded

Security forces in nearby Santo Tirso also declined to take effective action when crowds last night invaded the local Communist headquarters and the offices of two other left-wing groups and set giant bonfires.

The behavior of the troops in the north is causing increasing concern in the military hierarchy, which sees in these actions the seeds of a military rebellion in the region, army sources said.

The sources said unrest was rising in other army units around the country, but that the navy and marines were still loyal to the left-wing military regime. The sources said the air force was divided.

The increasing violence provoked angry denunciations from the Communists and their allies in Braga, Braganca, Oporto, Viana do Castelo and Vila Real.

"Each site destroyed, each progressive militant attack is a criminal act against all the Portuguese people ..." a statement said, labeling the action as "fascist."

A morning newspaper, Seculo, compared the situation to the events that led to the Chilean coup and death of President Salvador Allende. It urged the authorities to take urgent action to halt the street opposition.

Police said the violence has spread to the Azores, where a mob burned down the headquarters of a Marxist party in Ponta Delgada.

In Coimbra, a bomb destroyed a parked army truck, but caused no injuries.

The outbursts of public unrest and dissension in the army occurred as Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves continued his efforts to form a new government.

Portugal has been without a Cabinet since the Socialists and Popular Democrats withdrew from the government three weeks ago in protest to the military's decision to create a Soviet-style "people's democracy." The two parties polled about 64 per cent of the vote in April in elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Since the two parties withdrew from the government, open opposition to the Communists' heavy influence with the military has been growing steadily.

Communist and Marxist headquarters have been attacked in at least 25 towns across the country during this period. In about a dozen other towns, leftist town councils have been ousted by mob action.

In Lisbon, the Communists and an allied party, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, maintained a partial boycott today of the Constituent Assembly—the only elected body in the country.

The two parties walked out of the assembly yesterday after a Socialist deputy accused the Communists of provoking the violence by their own irresponsibility and demagoguery.

About half of the Communist

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press.

COMMUNIST OFFICE SACKED—Two cars and furniture burning outside Communist party offices that were ransacked by a mob that threw contents of the offices into the street and set them afire in Vila Nova de Famalicao late Tuesday in continuing violence.

Parliament Votes Retroactive Move

Bill to Clear Mrs. Gandhi Is Passed

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The Indian Parliament completed ratification today of special legislation designed to eliminate a court case pending against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and one of Mrs. Gandhi's senior Cabinet ministers said Parliament should take further steps to make her office "immune from judicial scrutiny."

The comment, made in upper house debate by Law Minister H. R. Gokhale, gave credence to widespread reports that the government is considering amending the Constitution to give more power to the Prime Minister.

"The last word must rest with the Parliament and nobody else," Mr. Gokhale said, warning that the intentions of the electoral act could be subverted by "the vagaries of law" if judges were allowed to interpret it.

Mr. Gokhale was one of several persons who spoke in the upper house in support of the special legislation that retroactively changes the law under which Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty in June of two minor electoral offenses.

Bill Is Tailored

All of the speakers supported the bill, which was tailored to the circumstances of the case against Prime Minister Gandhi, and it was passed by acclamation, as it had been yesterday in the lower house.

By changing definitions and time limits contained in the law, the bill leaves the two electoral offenses on the books, but nullifies their application to her particular case.

The only voice raised against yesterday's action was that of Mohan Dharia, a former Cabinet minister who was suspended from the Congress party last March in a dispute with Mrs. Gandhi.

"This bill is a surrender of parliamentary democracy to the coming dictatorship," he said.

In both houses of Parliament, the opposition parties, heavily outnumbered by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, have been boycotting the current session to protest against the government's declaration of emergency six weeks ago, when it assumed sweeping powers and began arresting thousands of its political opponents.

The government has suspended civil liberties, and imposed rigid censorship of the press to combat what it termed a conspiracy to foment disorder and domestic chaos.

Newspapers yesterday were permitted to carry only a few lines on the amendments to the electoral law, with no explanation of what the bill was intended to accomplish and no mention of the Prime Minister.

Beside retroactively changing the law under which Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty, the measure also removed from the law the section under which Mrs. Gandhi would have been disqualified from holding office for six years if her conviction had been upheld on appeal.

The bill now goes to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, whose office is largely ceremonial and whose assent is virtually automatic.

During the upper house debate today, Mr. Gokhale said that the consensus in the lower house, of which he is a member, was that the election laws ought to be reshaped.

Perhaps the time has come, the minister said, "to have a look at the entire framework of the Constitution."

"At least some offices, if not all —I am referring to the president, the vice-president, the prime minister and the speaker—ought to be immune from judicial scrutiny," he said.

Accepts Those of 2 Vietnams

UN Council Bars Application Of S. Korea for Membership

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 6.—The Security Council refused today to put the application of South Korea for full membership in the United Nations on its agenda.

It decided in three separate votes to deal only with the applications of North and South Vietnam.

The vote refusing to take up the South Korean application was 7-6, with two abstentions. The vote for the two Vietnams was 14-0. The United States abstained in both decisions.

The United States stated officially in Washington today that it would veto the applications of North and South Vietnam if South Korea's bid for membership were rejected.

After the three votes, Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik said that the two Vietnamese applications could not be linked with that of South Korea.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan expressed his regret and reiterated that the exclusion of South Korea would bar all three applicants from UN membership.

"We are at the end of another day in a dubious time in the history of the United Nations," Mr. Moynihan said.

Earlier, the State Department said, "We will not participate in selective universality. We are prepared to go along with North Vietnam and South Vietnam. If South Korea is not approved, we will oppose the application of North and South Vietnam."

Asked if that meant a veto, Mr. Anderson responded, "Yes, we'll veto if it comes to that."

The U.S. position has been that all legitimate governments should have UN membership if they desire Mr. Anderson said. But that does not mean that the United States will support the application of some while others are excluded.

Attitudes Not Changed

The U.S. support of a package including the Vietnams and South Korea does not reflect a change in the U.S. attitude toward its bilateral relations with either Hanoi or the new regime in Saigon, Mr. Anderson said.

That means that for the time being, at any rate, the United States does not recognize the governments of either North or South Vietnam.

Mr. Anderson indicated the original UN membership package also included North Korea. However, that nation has indicated it is not interested in membership at this time, Mr. Anderson said.

Japan-U.S. Ties Reaffirmed

Ford and Miki Express Hope For a Unification of Koreas

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—President Ford and Japanese Premier Takeo Miki expressed hope today for peaceful unification of North and South Korea but agreed that in the meantime U.S. defense commitments to South Korea must remain.

Winding up two days of talks on the 30th anniversary of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima, Mr. Ford assured his Japanese visitor that the United States will honor its pledge to defend Japan in event of "nuclear or conventional" attack.

The two leaders said in a joint statement that the U.S.-Japanese Mutual Security Treaty was "an indispensable element of the basic international political structure in Asia" that "serves the long-term interests of both countries."

Later, in a speech at the National Press Club here, Mr. Miki said the United States and Japan shared a responsibility for promoting "reconciliation" in Indochina.

"The costly sacrifices of the American people, and the peoples of Indochina, have ended," the Premier said. "Peace has come at last to Southeast Asia.

"Now is a time for reconciliation."

"I firmly believe this is a shared Japanese-American responsibility. The destinies of both the United States and Japan are linked, inseparably, to the peaceful development of this vast region of Asia."

He said Japan, in a contribution to peace in Asia, has "forsworn the acquisition of offensive weapons and will never acquire nuclear weapons." His country, however, welcomes "opportunities to broaden its participation in the economic and social evolution of Asia," Mr. Miki said.

The continued presence in South Korea of U.S. troops, Mr. Miki said, was "an important contribution to Korean peace and to Asian stability . . . We trust there will be no sudden change in this U.S. policy."

The joint announcement said that President Ford, "recognizing the importance of Asia for world peace and progress, reaffirmed that the United States would continue to play an active and positive role in that region and would continue to uphold its treaty commitments there"—an apparent reference to U.S. defense pledges to both Japan and South Korea.

"The security of the Republic of Korea is essential to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula, which in turn is necessary for peace and security in East Asia, including Japan," the five-page statement said.

U.S. Commitments

The President reassured the Prime Minister that the United States would continue to abide by its defense commitments to Japan under the treaty of mutual cooperation and security in the event of armed attack against Japan, whether by nuclear or conventional forces," the statement added.

Regarding Korea, it continued, the two leaders "noted the importance of the existing security arrangements for maintaining and preserving [Korean] peace. At the same time they strongly expressed hope that the dialogue between the South and North would proceed in order to ease tensions and eventually to achieve peaceful unification."

Mr. Miki's comments about Indochina, observers believe, stemmed in part from a U.S. desire for Japan to take a more active role in picking up the pieces following the U.S. debacle in Southeast Asia.

The Premier's visit is another step in his effort to portray himself as a more active leader in Asian affairs.

Yesterday, in their first meeting following President Ford's return from Europe, the two leaders agreed that peace and stability in Asia require a major, activist role by the United States.

They also discussed in relatively optimistic terms the 35-nation European Security Conference in Helsinki, which Mr. Ford attended.

A-Bomb Date Remembered In Hiroshima

By John Saar

HIROSHIMA, Aug. 6 (WP).—With grief and entreaties for world peace, citizens of the world's first atomic target commemorated the destruction of Hiroshima and the death of up to 200,000 people 30 years ago today.

In a memorial peace park situated at the blast's ground zero, a crowd of approximately 40,000 stood in silence as a bell clanged at 8:15 a.m.—the exact moment of detonation.

Speaking from a cenotaph listing the city's 87,000 known dead, Mayor Takeshi Araki protested "an era of chaotic nuclear competition" which he said theatened "the annihilation of mankind."

Some elderly listeners wept openly and others hid their faces as the mayor described the aftermath of Hiroshima's catastrophe: "Beneath the collapsed structures of buildings, in the midst of raging flames, people lay dying, desperately pleading for help. In the streets people collapsed and died, in the rivers bodies drifted, floating and sinking, and a ragged and bloody procession wandered blindly, seeking safety away from the mad and frantic streets, while voices begged 'Water, water' as they weakened and neared death."

Except for the deliberately preserved ruin called the Peace Dome and the grimly documentary atomic-bomb museum, there is amazingly little evidence in modern-day Hiroshima of the 6,000-degree fireball that carbonized bodies, melted granite cobblestones and razed almost every structure in the militarily important port city.

The prewar munitions and heavy-weapons industries were replaced by two new economic pillars—the Mitsubishi shipyards and the Toyo Kogyo automobile plant—makers of rotary-engined Mazdas. At 770,000, the population is almost double the 400,000 of preatomic Hiroshima.

From the ashes of the old Hiroshima sprouted a concrete metropolis that sprawls across the Ota River estuary and into the foothills of the surrounding mountains. The city boasts a flourishing tourist industry, strong banking and commerce interests, a winning baseball team and 2,500 bars and nightclubs.

Behind the bustle and glitter, though, is Hiroshima's nuclear heritage. The anniversary remains an annual ordeal for many of the estimated 170,000 survivors said still to live here.

Prison Demanded For 20 Officers In Greek Trial

ATHENS, Aug. 6 (AP).—The military prosecutor at the trial of 21 former army officers demanded today that 20 of them be found guilty of the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the democratic order and one person found not guilty.

He asked that 15 of the accused be jailed for terms ranging from 10 to 17 years and five to terms of five years.

The trial is in its third week and a decision is expected to be reached Friday.

Most of the accused said the charges against them "are groundless, fabricated and an excuse to remove us from the officer corps" because they may have sympathized with the leaders of the dictatorship, which ruled from 1967 to 1974.

Meanwhile, the trial of 20 leaders of the former dictatorship continued in its second week with the testimony today of Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios.

State Dept. Sees Advance On Sinai Pact

But Differences Are Said to Remain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The State Department said yesterday that some progress had been made, but that "substantial differences" remained between Egypt and Israel on the terms for a new agreement in the Sinai Peninsula.

Robert Anderson, the department spokesman, made the comment to reporters before the late afternoon meeting at the State Department between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel. Mr. Kissinger turned over to Mr. Dinitz the latest Egyptian response on the terms for the Sinai accord.

The negotiations for a new limited accord have now gone on intensively for two months, with Israeli and Egyptian proposals and counterproposals being conveyed to Washington, where they are passed on to the other side, often with the addition of U.S. suggestions for breaking a deadlock.

Chances Improved

The United States in late June believed the chances for working out a Sinai accord were remote, but last month U.S. officials said they believed chances had improved.

Lately, they have been concerned about signs of hardening of positions in both Egypt and Israel. But Monday night, on the way home from Europe, Mr. Kissinger told newsmen on President Ford's plane that as the result of the latest Egyptian ideas, "I think we are still in business."

At another point, he said the Egyptians and Israelis were "negotiating seriously" and were "inching toward" an accord.

The principal problems remain what they have been: The precise location of the new demarcation line in the key mountain passes of Mitla and Gidi, Israeli access to roads near the Abu Rudeis oil fields that would be turned over to Egypt; the manning of the Israeli early warning system in the area of the passes, whether by Israelis or Americans, and a number of political issues, some involving the degree of U.S. support for Israel.

Israel Arms Are Stalled

(Continued from Page 1)

that their military readiness is lacking.

Sources close to the Israeli defense establishment said that the slowdown could not be attributed to the unavailability of supplies. In several cases, the Israelis have contacted the manufacturers and found them ready to ship equipment.

Informed sources said that the orders were for equipment contracted for before President Ford announced on March 24 a reassessment of U.S. policy on the Middle East. As part of that reassessment, the Israelis have been told there would be no new arms commitments.

Confused Issue

A State Department official said that some confusion could arise as to what constitutes a new commitment. For example, he said, if a license expired before the material had been shipped, would it be a new commitment to issue a new license? Officials said they were looking into the matter. They said that some of the requests for licenses were made within the last few months.

Israeli concern over arms shipments was heightened recently when it became known that the administration offered to sell 14 Hawk missile batteries to Jordan —a commitment to have been made during the reassessment.

On Monday, the State Department acknowledged that discussions have been under way for the sale of military equipment to North Yemen. Officials said that the Yemen arms package would be about $10 million.

Spokesman Robert Funseth said that the United States "is prepared to sell appropriate military equipment and some training to the Yemen Arab Republic within the framework of our own analysis of their needs."

Aid Discussion

Mr. Funseth also acknowledged that an Israeli team of economics and military-aid specialists is coming to Washington this month to discuss their nation's $2.5-billion aid request. "We have been having technical talks with the Israeli Embassy here," Mr. Funseth said. "This is an extension of those talks."

Mr. Kissinger is expected to see Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz on Monday to convey to him Egypt's response to Israel's latest peace proposals. These were delivered to Mr. Kissinger in Belgrade by the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Herman Eilts.

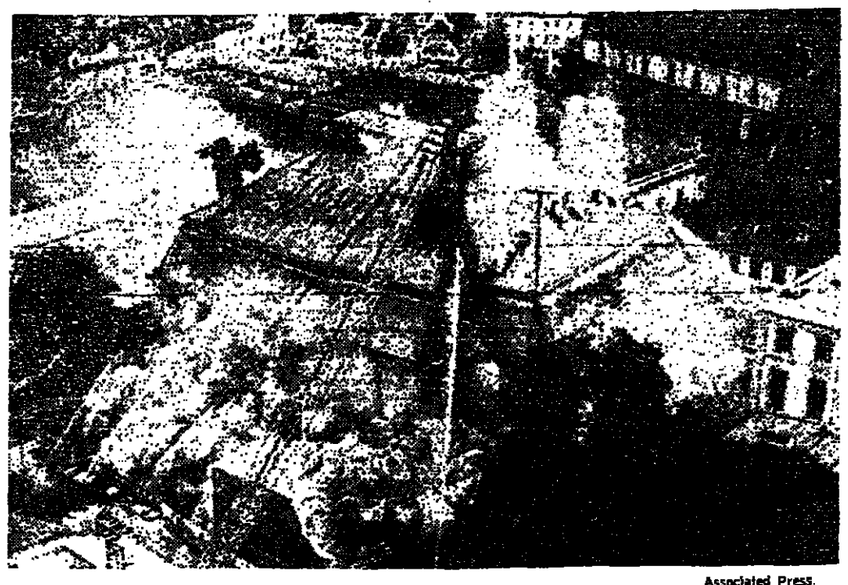
Trains Halted in Italy By Tomato Growers

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP).—Train service between Rome and southwest Italy came to a standstill today as hundreds of angry tomato growers, protesting low prices, blocked the tracks at Villa Literno in the Naples area.

The situation in Rome's Termini Station became chaotic. Thousands of vacationers heading south were stranded and shouted slogans against authorities.

Exposition
Haute Joaillerie
Cartier

du vendredi 8 au dimanche 24 août 1975
tous les jours de 17 heures à 21 heures
Hôtel de Paris
MONTE-CARLO



Associated Press.

TUMBLING DOWN—Demolition crew early yesterday blew down the old municipal theater in Basel, Switzerland. They used 230 kilograms of explosives put into 1,169 positions. The building fell in near silence with a vibration estimated at only as great as what would be caused by 10 trucks driving by in the street at once.

Find No Place to Land

Terrorists Are Still Holding Hostages in Kuala Lumpur

(Continued from Page 1)

permission for the aircraft to land, they said.

Further problems quickly developed. Japan Air Lines officials insisted that no weapons would be allowed on the plane when it took off, and that the crew be made up of 11 persons and not six as the terrorists demanded.

The plane, meanwhile, stood isolated about 200 yards from the terminal building. A passenger staircase was attached to its forward entrance door and occasionally one of the terrorists would make a brief appearance.

No Student Rush In Ohio Slayings, Film Expert Says

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6 (AP).—The only movement among Kent State University students closest to Ohio National Guard men was away from the troops moments before the military men turned and fired at the anti-war demonstrators five years ago, a film specialist has testified.

Robert Johnson, an image analyst for a California firm, said Monday that after 300 hours of examining an amateur film of the Kent State shootings, it was his opinion that there was no rush of students toward guardsmen such as defense attorneys have said may have led to the gunfire.

Jurors are hearing claims for $46 million in damages arising from the May 4, 1970 incident in which four students were killed and nine wounded when guardsmen fired on demonstrators. The students were protesting former President Richard Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia.

Mr. Johnson's analysis was of a student's movie taken from a fifth-floor dormitory window nearly a quarter-mile away. The poor quality made it impossible to locate students without studying their motion, he said.

U.S. Groups Seek Kissinger Ouster From Judaism

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A Jewish group has announced that it will press for the excommunication from Judaism of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as "the greatest threat to the lives of millions of Jews since the days of World War II."

The conference of presidents of major U.S. Jewish activist organizations said Monday that it is sending a representative, Shmuel Knopfler, to Israel to consult with rabbinical authorities on the procedures for excommunication.

Rabbi Shlomo Thaler, the executive vice-president of the conference, said the Jewish rite of excommunication, known as cherem, "is almost a final weapon used by the Jewish people."

"To be deserting of such a harsh punishment by his people, a Jew must be guilty of acts that are truly dangerous to the physical or spiritual survival of the Jewish people," Rabbi Thaler said.

"There is no doubt that Henry Kissinger is indeed guilty of such a crime," he said. Although Rabbi Thaler did not specify Mr. Kissinger's "crime," it appeared that he was referring to the secretary's role in urging Israel to make territorial concessions to Egypt in a second-stage settlement in the Sinai.

Sen. Baker's Home In D.C. Broken Into

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Washington home of Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, was broken into and burglarized while he was out of town, police said yesterday.

Congressional sources hinted the break-in may have been in connection with government documents and said they understood some $40,000 worth of jewels, furs and other valuables went untouched by the intruders, who were reported to have broken into Sen. Baker's safe.

49 Political Prisoners Released by Bolivia

LA PAZ, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The Bolivian government yesterday released 49 political prisoners to mark the 150th anniversary today of the country's independence from Spain.

The government of President Hugo Banzer said in a communique that the amnesty was a contribution to the "spirit of harmony that should reign in the country" on the anniversary.

Lisbon Sends Troops North

(Continued from Page 1)

deputies returned for the afternoon session today, but the Portuguese Democratic Movement maintained the boycott.

Police said the bomb in Coimbra was the fifth reported in less than a week around the country. A bomb exploded yesterday outside a government office in Lisbon, killing the alleged bomber.

Yesterday at Vila Nova de Famalicao, a crowd of about 5,000 marched down the main street and at each corner put up a sign naming the street after Luis Carreiro Barroso, an 18-year-old youth who was one of two slain early Monday.

When the crowd arrived at the three-story Communist party headquarters, site of the clash between soldiers and demonstrators in which the two died, scores of troops and armored personnel carriers barred access to the headquarters.

After an hour of heated discussion, many soldiers joined the mob and other troops swung open the gate.

The crowd surged into the building and threw out beds, literature, archives and a large wooden flag with the hammer and sickle. They removed two cars believed to belong to Communist officials and dropped them to the street, 10 feet below a garage ramp.

All the material went into the bonfires in the street.

Heavy Shooting Erupts Again Near Old Fortress in Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Heavy firing broke out today near the old Portuguese fort here where about 600 men of one of Angola's two warring liberation movements had retreated following fighting last month.

Troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) withdrew when their rival, the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), forced them out of their other strongholds in the Angolan capital. The FNLA is backed by Zaire.

Long columns of refugees headed toward Luanda under the protection of Portuguese troops after the army pulled out of the northern Angolan area of Carmona and the nearby air base of Negage.

Long Convoy

A military communiqué said hundreds of cars in a convoy several kilometers long had followed the Portuguese Army out of the area.

About 20,000 refugees have poured into Angola's second largest city, Nova Lisboa, to escape from the fighting between the rival liberation movements, the communiqué said. Reports said they were camping in a local fairground with inadequate sanitary facilities.

Most of the white settlers have arrived in the central plateau city completely destitute, bringing stories of corpses littering the streets of the eastern town of Malange, where fighting seems to have been heaviest in the last week.

Airlift Postponed

LISBON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Portuguese national airline TAP said today it has been forced to abandon temporarily its airlift of whites fleeing Angola.

A spokesman said there was a shortage of aircraft fuel in Luanda. Last week, Portuguese authorities in the colony announced a plan to evacuate between 250,000 and 300,000 whites.

France Offers Aid

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP).—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said today that France would offer Portugal assistance in transporting refugees from Angola.

But a spokesman said that it was not foreseen that any of the refugees, mainly Portuguese citizens, would seek residence in France.

Subsidy Plan To Stave Off U.K. Layoffs

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The government, battling Britain's worst unemployment in 35 years, has announced a £10 ($22)-a-week-per-worker handout plan for private firms to help them save threatened jobs.

Employment Secretary Michael Foot told the House of Commons yesterday that, under the temporary employment subsidy plan, a government subsidy of £10 a week would be paid for each deferred layoff of a full-time worker.

The plan, due to start Aug. 18, will cover all employment in the private sector of industry and commerce in government-designated "assisted areas," such as the hard hit west and northeast of England and Scotland.

If only half the eligible firms applied for and received the subsidy, between 60,000 and 80,000 layoffs might be deferred at a total cost of between £16 million and £18 million ($35.2 million and $39.6 million), Mr. Foot said.

Government figures last month showed that 1,036,000 persons were registered as unemployed, the highest total for 35 years and representing 4.5 per cent of the total work force.

Mr. Foot said that the plan was "intended to alleviate some of the effects of high unemployment in the worst-hit areas by providing for a short-term subsidy to be offered to firms which are prepared to defer planned redundancies."

The subsidy would be payable in each case for three months and could be extended for three months, he added.

Mr. Foot said that the government did not envisage continuing the scheme beyond a year. He said he hoped it would limit additions to unemployment in particularly hard-hit areas "by helping employers to get over temporary difficulties and maintain their labor force and by enabling work people either to avoid the upheaval of redundancy or to gain time for retraining or redeployment."

Echeverria Visits Sadat and Arafat

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico discussed the Middle East situation in separate talks yesterday with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat.

Informed sources said his talks with President Sadat covered the role of nonaligned countries in the Middle East conflict as well as bilateral relations, while discussions with Mr. Arafat touched on Mexico's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Echeverria is making a 15-nation tour of Europe, Asia and Africa.

As Investigation Goes On

Spain Military Seems Divided By Jailing of Liberal Officers

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Aug. 6 (WP).—The Spanish military appears to be divided by the arrest of at least 14 captains and a major for advocating reforms.

The division also revolves around the investigation of an estimated 1,000 officers, including several generals, who have been discussing the need for dismantling the dictatorship of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the danger of a colonial war with Morocco over the Sahara.

Although the military has announced only nine arrests, intelligence sources said 15 were detained.

Military sources said this week that the arrests last week—and the probe by military intelligence, military judges and political police—represented an attempt to head off the formation here in Spain of an armed forces movement similar to that in Portugal.

Educated Officers

The arrested officers were in their 30s and 40s. Several have degrees in sociology, psychology, data processing or computer analysis. They have been studying the course of the Portuguese coup and have been troubled by Gen. Franco's refusal to permit any liberalization of the regime, the sources said.

They also feel that it is time for Gen. Franco, who is 82, to yield power to his designated heir, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 37. Sources said that one of the detained officers was a friend and military school classmate of the prince.

The dissident officers have other complaints, including a promotion system which favors those considered loyal to the regime and its conservative ideals, sources said.

They are also opposed to suggestions that the armed forces should put down guerrilla activities in Madrid and Barcelona, as well as Bilbao and San Sebastian, where Basque separatists have been actively fighting the police for years.

Associates of those arrested said that they are mostly "moderates" who prefer Western European democracy but that among them there may be one or two officers who believe that the Communist party should participate in political life.

'Study' Group

The officers, who belong to a "study" group called the Military Democratic Union, have been meeting in groups of 15 to 20 for months to discuss and write papers not only on the Portuguese military coup and its implications but to write a draft law on the role of the Spanish military in a democratic society and how to deal with the conflict with Morocco over the Sahara. Such political discussions by officers are illegal in Spain.

The officers circulated their papers secretly and used codes to arrange meetings, sources explained. The military police apparently collected many of these papers. Sources said the group was "mouse-trapped," but would not elaborate.

The Spanish military has been restless ever since Gen. Franco became ill last summer and yielded power temporarily to Prince Juan Carlos. Several generals—including Lieut. Gen. Manuel Diez Alegria—reportedly felt that Gen. Franco should not have resumed power after his recovery.

While sources refused to identify the generals who are being investigated, it was hinted that they advocate the moderate reforms proposed by Gen. Diez Alegria, who was ousted as head of the high general staff by Gen. Franco last summer.

The sources said that the investigation of military political activities may eventually "involve hundreds" of officers.

The arrested men are being held at the army staff school here. Members of their families are in contact with lawyers to arrange for their defense. It is not known what charges might be brought against them.

Ruling Group Takes Oath In Nigeria

By Thomas A. Johnson

LAGOS, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Nigeria's new 22-man Supreme Military Council, the highest ruling body, was sworn in yesterday, a week after the country's apparently bloodless coup d'etat.

Made up primarily of young army officers, the council also has two police officials and three naval officers.

During swearing-in ceremonies, Nigeria's new head of state, Brig. Muritala Rufai Mohammed, repeated a theme adopted by the new leaders that "by the timely intervention of the armed forces, the people of Nigeria have another opportunity to start again the task of rebuilding the nation."

In a brief address, Brig. Mohammed said the council "has an urgent task before it" and would have to "get down to business at once."

Possible New States

Brig. Mohammed said that panels had been set up to study the possible creation of new states and the possibility of moving the federal capital from this overcrowded coastal city to a new site.

But he did not touch on the prospect of an eventual return to civilian rule, a matter that some vocal Nigerians are still calling for. Some had been encouraged that the coup would lead to a quicker return to civilian rule in Nigeria, since a primary criticism of the previous regime by the coup supporters was that it had refused to honor a promise to call elections by next year.

Brig. Mohammed, in addition, did not name or give any hint about when he would name new federal commissioners and top-level civil servants to replace those who were dismissed when the new regime took over.

Ruling Oligarchy

Normally, the Supreme Executive Council, an organization that includes federal commissioners, state governors and some permanent secretaries, joins with the head of state and the Supreme Military Council to provide Nigeria's ruling oligarchy.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian press has begun to comment on the recent changes.

Editorials generally call for the new rulers to attack the current problems of inflation, overcrowding, shortages and breakdowns in essential services.

While the ousted head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, is generally praised for his "service to the nation's unity," he is at times condemned, editorially, for "indecisiveness."

Some of his aides and state governors are being attacked, however, for alleged misconduct in office.

French to Shift Posts From Spain

PARIS, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski said today that French border posts at Hendaye and Behobia, along the Franco-Spanish frontier will be moved back from Spanish soil into French territory.

The move came two days after a border incident at Behobia, whereby French authorities handed over a Spanish Communist refugee after he had sprinted to the French customs post believing it to be located on French territory, when it was still in fact 100 yards from the actual frontier.

French officials eventually relented to Spanish pressure and handed the refugee back to Spain, arguing that under international jurisdiction the refugee was still technically within Spanish territory and France could therefore not offer him political asylum.

U.S. Store Executive Kidnapped in Bogota

BOGOTA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Donald Cooper, assistant manager for Sears Roebuck and Co. here, was kidnapped and probably injured last night in an ambush by unidentified persons, the police reported.

Mr. Cooper was seized by a number of assailants when he reached his home in his chauffeur-driven car, the police said. Witnesses said the kidnappers fired submachine guns when the driver tried to resist. He and a maid from the household were injured in the shooting and it was feared Mr. Cooper himself was wounded.

Ford Sets Visit To Vietnamese Refugee Camp

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—President Ford, who returned late Monday night from a five-nation trip to Europe, will visit a Vietnamese refugee camp in Arkansas on Sunday en route to a working vacation in Vail, Colo., the White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Ford will leave for Vail Sunday morning, stopping on the way at Fort Smith, Ark., to dedicate a medical center, and then to nearby Fort Chaffee, an inactive Army base that is serving as a refugee reception center. An estimated 16,000 Vietnamese are still housed at the base.

Mr. Ford, who will return to Washington Aug. 25, will spend next week in Vail "relaxing and working," White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

The President's two-week vacation will include a number of political and nonpolitical trips, including a visit to an oil-shale operation in Rifle, Colo.; a visit to the Iowa State Fair; a speech at a fund-raising dinner for Iowa Republicans, and a visit to Libby Dam in Montana. He will also make appearances in Minneapolis, in Peoria and Pekin, Ill., in Milwaukee and in Chicago, and he will attend an energy seminar in Vail, Mr. Nessen said.

2 Democrats in Runoff For Miss. Governor

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 6 (AP).—Lt. Gov. William Winter and attorney Cliff Finch won gubernatorial runoff berths today with broad statewide support that pushed them well ahead of the four other candidates in Democratic primary voting.

The two attorneys immediately resumed campaigning for the Aug. 26 runoff.

Colby Says Two CIA Fronts Made Significant U.S. Profit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP). —The Central Intelligence Agency has made significant profits on two of its front operations, the agency's director testified today.

William Colby told the House Select Committee on Intelligence in prepared testimony that the CIA made considerable profits from Air America, an airline that aided its clandestine efforts in Southeast Asia, and from a CIA pension fund.

Air America is being disposed of while the pension fund continues to operate, although Mr. Colby said that the profits have been turned over to the U.S. Treasury since 1973. He did not specify the amounts of profit.

Most of the CIA's front operations, which the agency calls proprietaries, have been unprofitable, the director said.

"I foresee a continuing need to use the proprietary mechanism to further accomplishment of agency operations," Mr. Colby said. He defined proprietaries as "apparently commercial entities that are in reality controlled by the agency." He said, "Such companies provide cover and support for clandestine activities and enable us to carry out administrative tasks discreetly."

Most proprietaries have fewer than 10 employees, but "a very few of our former proprietaries, such as Radio Free Europe and Air America, have been fairly large entities."

Radio Free Europe, which transmits broadcasts to Eastern Europe, has been funded under regular congressional appropriation since its link with the CIA was revealed.

Air America "provided cover and otherwise supported our efforts in Southeast Asia," Mr. Colby said. "Its net assets are being turned in to the Treasury."

Mr. Colby called the pension fund "a financial enterprise which enables the agency to administer certain sensitive trusts, annuities, escrows and insurance arrangements without attribution to the agency. It enables us to insure with a controlled company some of our activities we could not expose to regular insurance companies. It enables us to pay annuities to individuals whose links with the U.S. government must remain secret."

In the past, the proprietary companies retained their profits, Mr. Colby said. The intelligence chief said that, by 1973, "accumulated profits amounted to a considerable sum" so the excess was reported to Congress and was used to reduce the amount of the CIA appropriation.

The CIA's general counsel, however, advised that this did not constitute the full appropriations process and "subsequent profits have been and will be delivered to the Treasury," Mr. Colby said.

Yesterday, the assistant secretary of defense for intelligence disclosed that U.S. intelligence agencies were sharply divided over whether the 1973 Middle East war would take place.

"One agency was absolutely convinced there was not going to be a war," Albert Hall told the House committee, "and another believed war was imminent."

Mr. Hall refused to say whether the conflict was between military intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency. But he said, "I wish we had had more" intelligence work at the time, adding that U.S. agencies were constrained in the data they could collect on the subject.

The assistant secretary cited the conflict as he argued that duplication between U.S. intelligence agencies is sometimes justified. In the Middle East case, he said, the United States could have had no warning before the war actually took place if it had only the one agency that predicted there would be no war.

House Panel Acts to Get Secret Data

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT). —The House Select Committee on Intelligence appeared this week to be headed for a sharp confrontation with the Ford administration and the Department of Defense over its attempts to obtain top-secret national security documents.

The committee voted unanimously yesterday to subpoena two documents, one the National Security Council directive that created the National Security Agency, a 22,000-employee agency that directs electronic intelligence-gathering and code-breaking, the other a 1970 study of Defense Department intelligence capabilities.

A White House aide said that the first document, dubbed "Nonskid No. 6" in intelligence circles, is so highly secret that members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence agreed to look at it on government premises and not retain it for the Senate records. The aide said that the same arrangement was offered to the House committee.

Pike Is Firm

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., chairman of the House committee, said he was aware that the White House had made this offer before his committee voted to subpoena the materials. Moreover, he said, the House committee had agreed to the arrangement on other items.

"But we are not going to on this particular document," Rep. Pike declared. "You're talking about the document that set up the entire NSA. It's one which all members are entitled to see without shuttling back and forth downtown to look at."

The White House had no official response to the news that the committee planned to issue the subpoena. A White House aide said, however, that "we wish they had come and talked this over before they took that step."

That has been the system that Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and John Tower, R-Texas, chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate committee, have consistently used.

Sen. Bayh Unit Enters Democrat For Bid in 1976

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP). — A Birch Bayh-for-President Committee registered with the Federal Election Commission yesterday, putting Indiana's junior senator into the crowded field for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

The move, without a formal declaration of candidacy by Sen. Bayh, was made after a lengthy survey of the party's liberal and labor leadership, from which Sen. Bayh hopes to draw the support necessary to coalesce the Democratic center and left and win the nomination.

In the last week, Sen. Bayh has been paying courtesy calls on leading Democratic Senate colleagues, including George McGovern of South Dakota, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, and such labor leaders as AFL-CIO president George Meany and United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock.

In an interview, Sen. Bayh described the response of his Senate colleagues as "benevolent neutrality" and said Mr. Meany, Mr. Woodcock and other labor leaders "didn't discourage me."

If supporters can demonstrate financial and volunteer backing for him, Sen. Bayh said he will make a formal declaration of candidacy "sometime in the fall."

Plague Kills Navajo Girl

SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 6 (UPI). —A 3-year-old Navajo girl has died of the bubonic plague in Gallup, N.M., it was reported yesterday.



Associated Press.

Alger Hiss embraced by two office workers after court ordered his reinstatement to bar.

State Court Reinstates Hiss To the Bar in Massachusetts

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT). —Alger Hiss was ordered reinstated to the Massachusetts Bar yesterday by the state's highest court.

Hiss was disbarred in 1952, two years after he was convicted of perjury in denying to a federal grand jury that he had turned over State Department documents to Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Communist spy courier.

In its unanimous opinion, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court found that Hiss had demonstrated "moral and intellectual fitness" and therefore should be readmitted to the bar.

The court did not consider whether Hiss was guilty or innocent of the perjury charges, did it feel an admission of guilt should be required from Hiss, who has steadfastly insisted that his 1948 grand jury testimony was truthful. Such and admission would have placed Hiss in a "cruel quandary," Chief Judge Joseph Tauro wrote for the seven-member court.

'Simply Wonderful'

"I feel simply wonderful," Hiss, 70, a printing salesman in New York, said yesterday. Hiss said he would take the oath of admission to the bar in Boston tomorrow.

"I shall start practicing one minute after that," he said. "I am in no position to hang up a shingle like a youngster. But I hope to act as a consultant and give advice."

Hiss applied last Nov. 4 for reinstatement in Massachusetts, where he first practiced law. He later moved to New York, where he also practiced and now lives.

It was the first time that the Supreme Judicial Court ordered the reinstatement of a lawyer who had been disbarred.

By law, Hiss will be allowed to practice only in Massachusetts.

Hiss's effort to be readmitted to the bar is part of a campaign to clear himself.

Last week, that campaign received fresh encouragement when the Justice Department made public copies of the so-called "pumpkin papers." The papers, actually five microfilms, were used to implicate Hiss as a Russian spy.

Two of the films were introduced into evidence in Hiss's two trials in 1949 and 1950. They contained material about trade agreements and fairly routine State Department cables.

Of the remaining three rolls, locked in government files until last week, one turned out to be blank and the other two contained Navy Department documents relating to such subjects as life rafts and parachutes.

FBI Said to Offer $200,000 to Find Patricia Hearst

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP). — The father of sports figure Jack Scott said yesterday that FBI agents offered him up to $200,000 to help them find kidnapped Patricia Hearst. The FBI denied it.

"At no time," said FBI spokesman Tom Harrington in Washington, "has the FBI offered Mr. Scott $100,000 or $200,000 for their [the Scotts'] cooperation in the Patty Hearst case."

While acknowledging that the FBI has talked to the Scotts, Mr. Harrington declined to answer related questions, saying, "This is an active FBI investigation, and I cannot comment beyond this point."

The elder Scott appeared with his son, his son's wife, Micki McGee, and professional basketball player Bill Walton at a news conference yesterday to announce that the younger Scotts would refuse to cooperate with a federal grand jury in Pennsylvania.

The jury has subpoenaed them for questioning about reports that Miss Hearst hid in a farmhouse rented by the Scotts at South Canaan, Pa.

Air Fares Likely To Rise 4% for N. Atlantic Nov. 1

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ). —Most airlines serving the North Atlantic market have agreed to a 4-per-cent across-the-board fare increase effective Nov. 1, it was learned today.

However, a meeting of the carriers of the International Air Transport Association in Freeport, the Bahamas, was adjourned with four votes against the proposed increase.

The meeting will continue until Aug. 15 to allow the four carriers to change their votes. Some 60 airlines are eligible to vote.

Other fare increases agreed on included boosts of 4 per cent between the United States and the South Pacific and increases of 2 to 5 per cent on routes within Europe, between Europe and the Middle East and between Europe and Africa.

Voting Rights Act Extended 7 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI). —President Ford today signed a seven-year extension of the Voting Rights Act, which in the last decade has enfranchised more than a million blacks in Southern states.

Mr. Ford signed the extension during a brief ceremony exactly 10 years after Lyndon Johnson attached his signature to the original act.

In addition to extending the provisions of the act for seven years, the bill substantially broadens the law by permanently prohibiting literacy tests and by bringing Spanish-speaking Americans and other minorities under its coverage.

Cotton Is Named New Hampshire Interim Senator

CONCORD, N.H., Aug. 6 (UPI). — Former Sen. Norris Cotton came out of his seven-month retirement today to give New Hampshire a second U.S. senator for the first time since January.

The 75-year-old Republican veteran of 28 years in Congress received certification from Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson to serve as interim senator until a Sept. 16 rerun election between Democrat John Durkin and Republican Louis Wyman.

Mr. Cotton was to be sworn in in Washington by Friday. The close election contest last fall between Mr. Wyman and Mr. Durkin had been unresolved and will be returned to the voters because the Senate conceded it could not decide a winner.

Ex-Sen. Gurney Is Acquitted Of Five Corruption Charges

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 6 (AP). — A federal jury today acquitted former Sen. Edward Gurney of five counts of an indictment charging him in an influence-peddling scheme. The jury was deadlocked on two other charges against Mr. Gurney.

The 61-year-old Republican, who gained national attention as a defender of former president Richard Nixon on the Senate Watergate committee, was acquitted of bribery, accepting unlawful compensation and three charges of lying to a federal grand jury.

Mr. Gurney said, "If they couldn't prove this case after two years and plea-bargaining by every key witness, they're not going to prove it. The government had its shot. They never had a case to begin with."

The six-woman, six-man jury said it could not reach decisions on charges accusing Mr. Gurney of conspiracy and one count of perjury.

Mistrial Declared

A mistrial was declared on the unresolved charges against Mr. Gurney and one charge against former Gurney aide Joseph Bastien.

There was no immediate word whether the government will make another attempt to prosecute Mr. Bastien or Mr. Gurney —the first incumbent senator to be indicted since the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920s.



Keystone.

Edward Gurney

The jury, deliberating for 56 1/2 hours over 10 days, also found suspended Federal Housing Administration officials Ralph Koontz and Wayne Swiger not guilty of conspiracy.

Mr. Bastien was found not guilty of accepting unlawful compensation.

The four men were charged with conspiring to raise an illegal $235,000 slush fund from Florida builders by selling Mr. Gurney's influence with the FHA.

Gurney Relaxed

Mr. Gurney appeared relaxed as the jury announced its verdicts. He sat with his head rested on his fingertips while his daughters, constantly at his side through the long deliberations, sat expressionless in a corner of the courtroom.

Before dismissing the jury, which sat through 24 weeks of testimony, arguments and deliberations, U.S. District Judge Ben Krentzman thanked members for their patience and effort.

He said the jury members had proven "a model for jurors in this country."

Mr. Gurney decided not to seek re-election in 1974 after being indicted by a federal grand jury in Jacksonville.

Soviet Intentions Suspected

Sharp Senate Fight Expected On Any New SALT Agreement

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT). —Ford administration officials said this week that they expect a sharp political fight should a new strategic arms limitation accord be worked out with the Soviet Union and submitted for Senate approval.

Following his latest talks in Helsinki with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, Mr. Ford said that further "progress" toward an accord had been reached.

But Ford aides said that no matter how scrupulously a new agreement is drafted for limiting offensive missiles and bombers to 2,400, of which 1,320 missiles can have multiple warheads, it is sure to come under severe scrutiny.

Several public figures highly skeptical of Soviet intentions have already, in advance of a new arms agreement, deliberately leaked details of alleged Soviet "violations" or other acts of bad faith in complying with the terms of the 1972 strategic arms limitation accords.

Melvin Laird, the former secretary of defense, who argued for approval in 1972 of the first agreements, has accused Moscow of cheating on both the treaty on anti-ballistic missiles and the interim accord putting certain limits on offensive systems.

Large Loopholes

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt jr., former chief of naval operations, in an article with Adm. Worth Bagley, former deputy chief of operations, has charged Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with negotiating the 1972 accords with enough loopholes "to drive a truck through." They have accused Mr. Kissinger and former President Richard Nixon of deliberately deceiving Congress about the accords.

Their charges have been supported by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who already has indicated that he intends to make the arms negotiations an issue in his quest for the presidency next year.

Committed to a policy of secrecy about the continuing negotiations with the Russians, the Ford administration has done little to offset the criticism of the Soviet compliance. Mr. Ford in a news conference June 25 categorically said, "There have been no violations" by the Russians, but this prompted Adm. Zumwalt to say that Mr. Ford was in error.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has talked in more detail than Mr. Ford about the situation, but he seems to side with the critics in their charge that, at least on one key provision of the 1972 accords dealing with heavy missiles, Mr. Kissinger did a poor job of negotiating.

Heavy, Light Missiles

Concerning the heavy or light missile dispute—a major negotiating point in 1972—the interim accord provided that neither side would convert light missile launchers into heavy ones, but they were unable to reach an agreement on exactly what was light and what was heavy.

The United States wanted to be sure that the Russians, who have 308 SS-9 missile launchers, now being converted to so-called SS-18s, would not increase this number, since the SS-9 and the SS-18 are bigger than anything in the U.S. arsenal.

The United States proposed in 1972 that Russia agree that any missile larger than 70 cubic meters be regarded as a heavy missile, since the main Soviet light missile—the SS-11—and the U.S. Minuteman were each about 69 cubic meters, and this would mean that light missiles could not become heavy ones.

The Russians refused to be pinned down on such a specific figure, although they did consent to an interpretation that the dimensions of silo launchers not be increased by more than 10 to 15 per cent.

Aware of the possible opening left to the Russians, the United States on May 26, 1972, the day that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev signed the accord, said that it would regard any missile "having a volume significantly greater than that of the largest light intercontinental ballistic missile now in operation on either side to be a heavy ICBM." Mr. Laird said in 1972 that "significantly" meant 30 per cent.

Adequate Safeguard

In defending the accord before Congress, Mr. Kissinger said that there was "an adequate safeguard against a substantial substitution of heavy missiles for light missiles."

But the Russians have substituted a missile known as the SS-19 for the SS-11, and U.S. intelligence reports the SS-19 is much larger in volume and in its payload capacity than the SS-11.

Mr. Laird says that the SS-19 is 50 per cent larger than the SS-11. Moreover, the SS-11 could lift off about 2,500 pounds. The SS-19 can put up a weight of about 7,500 pounds, intelligence sources said, thereby giving it considerably more of a nuclear payload.

Mr. Schlesinger, in talking with newsmen recently, said that the deployment of the SS-19 "is inconsistent with the American unilateral statement." He said that the Russians were not bound by the U.S. unilateral statement concerning a "significant" increase in size, but that their action raised questions "as to the inherent worth of unilateral statement," an implicit rebuke of Mr. Kissinger.

The issues raised by the critics of the 1972 accord are not crucial in themselves, Ford administration officials said, but will become increasingly important if a new strategic accord is brought to the Senate for approval.

The critics, such as Sen. Jackson, have already said they would require a full examination of Soviet compliance with the 1972 accord before acting on a new agreement.

This could be a lengthy discussion, and with Mr. Ford unlikely to reach a new agreement with Mr. Brezhnev before October, this could mean a sharp dispute as the country moves into an election year.

FBI Queries Foster Son About Hoffa

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP). —The foster son of James Hoffa, Charles O'Brien, who is being described as a key figure in finding the former president of the Teamsters' Union, turned up today at the union hall where Hoffa began his rise to power in 1934.

Union sources said that FBI agents talked with Mr. O'Brien at the Local 299 Union Hall.

Meanwhile, one of Hoffa's lawyers, Leonard Boudin of New York, said that he believes Hoffa's disappearance since last Wednesday is related to his efforts to return to union office.

Mr. Boudin, who released a statement through his office, said: "I regard the kidnapping, assault or murder, whichever it is, to be the result of a conspiracy to violate Mr. Hoffa's civil rights."

The Hoffa family confirmed today that Mr. O'Brien was seen getting into a car Thursday morning near the spot where Hoffa's abandoned car was located that day.

Mr. O'Brien refused all comment today and went into conference with his lawyer and with Robert Holmes, a Teamsters vice-president who heads Detroit Local 337 and is close to Hoffa forces and those of Teamsters' general president Frank Fitzsimmons.

Earlier it had been reported by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that Mr. O'Brien had been seen on the day after Hoffa disappeared in the company of a close associate of Mr. Fitzsimmons, Hoffa's rival for Teamsters leadership. The newspaper, quoting unnamed sources, also said that when Mr. O'Brien was spotted he was getting into a car outside the restaurant in which Hoffa was last seen.

Meanwhile, the family offered a $200,000 reward for information concerning Hoffa's disappearance. The family also appealed to Teamster members across the country "to aid us in solving this heartbreaking mystery." It announced the establishment of the Jimmy Hoffa Reward Fund for those wishing to add to the $200,000.

Judge Bars Death Penalty In Little Case

Orders Her Tried for Murder in 2d Degree

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 6 (AP). —A Superior Court judge ruled out a first-degree murder charge against Joan Little today and ordered that she be tried for second-degree murder in the slaying of her white jailer.

The ruling means that Miss Little, a 21-year-old black, will not be sentenced to death if convicted in the case.

Conviction of first-degree murder in North Carolina carries a mandatory death sentence. The death penalty cannot be imposed on anyone convicted of a lesser charge.

Earlier in the day, defense attorney Marvin Miller argued for dismissal of all charges, asserting that the state had failed to show the cause of 62-year-old jailer Clarence Alligood's death or who caused the death. After Judge Hamilton Hobgood denied the motion for dismissal without asking for arguments from the prosecution, Mr. Miller said, "He wants the case to go to the jury, in my opinion."

The judge's rulings on defense motions came after the prosecution, conceding that its arguments were based on circumstantial evidence, rested its case.

Prosecution attorney John Wilkinson said the state's evidence was circumstantial because there were no witnesses to Mr. Alligood's slaying. But he said prosecutors would show in closing arguments that Miss Little is guilty.

Eighteen witnesses were called to the stand during the eight days it took the state to present is case. Judge Hobgood denied a prosecution request today to take the jury to Washington, N.C., to view the scene of the crime at the Beaufort County jail.

The state charges Miss Little stabbed Mr. Alligood with an ice pick in an attempt to escape from the jail. The defense says Miss Little, who was being held on a breaking-and-entering conviction, stabbed the jailer to defend herself from sexual attack and then fled the jail for fear that no one would believe her. She surrendered to authorities in Raleigh eight days after the Aug. 27 slaying.

In final prosecution testimony today, William Pearce, a State Bureau of Investigation chemist, said he had determined that holes found in Mr. Alligood's shirt were made by a small, sharp object. He said the pattern of the holes indicated that the shirt had been partly buttoned when the jailer was stabbed.

Mr. Alligood's shirt was unbuttoned when his body was found in Miss Little's cell. He was found nude from the waist down and was clutching an ice pick in his right hand.

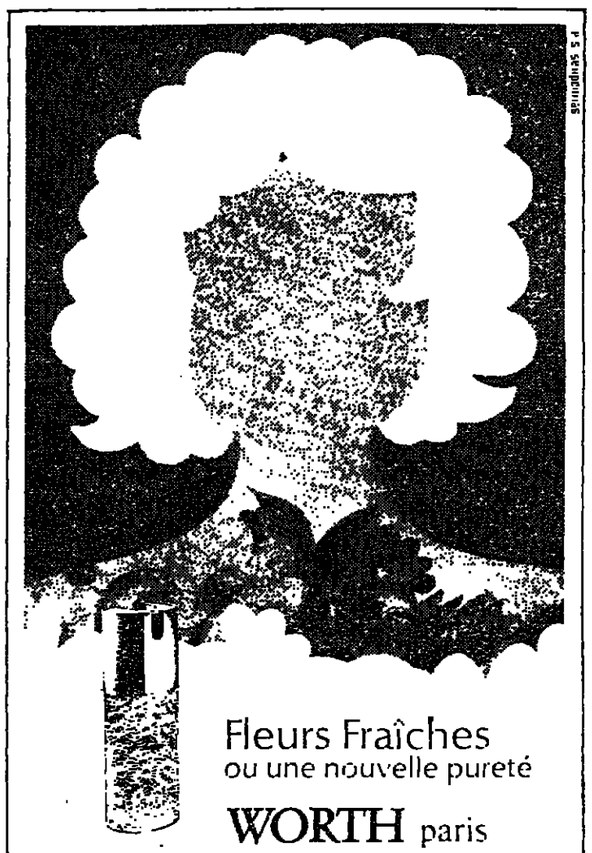
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, August 7, 1975 *

Foreign Policy Must Be Shaped

While Congress is away for a pause in its year's occupation, it would be well for its members, as well as for the administration, to brood awhile on their relations to one another and to the formation of foreign policy. Not that the executive and the legislative have been any more cooperative with respect to domestic matters—the mutual defiance expressed in laws passed and laws vetoed made that quite plain. But the United States still has enough intrinsic internal strength to muddle about a bit on matters of housing and welfare, energy and taxes, however costly the muddling might be. But unless that process, or lack of it, stops at the water's edge, the results could be far more dangerous.

Congress, buoyed by a popular suspicion that too much power has fallen into, or been taken over by, the hands of the President, has been asserting itself in foreign policy. But its assertions have not made much sense. The emigration clause in the Soviet Trade Act has helped neither trade nor the potential emigrants. Barring arms shipments to Turkey has jeopardized NATO and U.S. interests in NATO without forcing any real progress toward a solution of the Cyprus dilemma. The House has been trying to meddle in the critical Panama Canal question in a manner that is purely negative. Relations with Czechoslovakia have been seriously damaged by a congressional demand that U.S. property claims there be reimbursed in full—a condition that has not been applied elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain.

This melange of contradictory special situations, created by Congress, has not only brought adverse consequences for the United States in these particular instances, but has weakened the administration generally in its conduct of foreign affairs. It can be explained partly by the legacy of Vietnam, partly by the lack of leadership within Congress that can direct the lawmakers toward national goals, partly by the inability of the administration to make out a truly convincing case for its overall policy. Indeed, it has been questioned whether there is a general policy in the White House and the State Department.

But this last question arises, in turn, from the fact that the complexity of today's world does not permit the kind of broad conceptualization that George Kennan, for example, was able to express immediately after World War II.

Containment, in that time of the budding cold war, made sense, and most aspects of foreign policy could be related to it, both by the executive and by Congress. True, there could be, and were, many arguments about the applications of containment, and it can now be realized that errors were made. But at least the word offered a reasonably clear-cut, if often over-simplified, statement of national goals in international matters.

Détente does not yet lend itself to that type of conceptualization. Mr. Kissinger has been accused of opportunism and improvisation in his conduct of foreign affairs—but the other side, except for the convinced cold warriors, does not have any general approach to set against it. So each issue is argued on its supposed merits as a special case, often cutting across old relationships without making new friends, often adversely affecting the real interests of the nation.

It is not easy to see how this can be corrected; the world is in fact full of special cases. But some concepts do have to be formed and stated: some method of fitting the particular into the general has to be evolved. It cannot be done by facile slogans, nor by harking back to old stereotypes. But it has to be done.

How to Break the Turkish Logjam

When the administration failed to induce Congress to loosen the Turkish arms embargo, Turkey responded, as it had threatened, by closing down the two dozen American bases and declaring the U.S.-Turkish defense agreement "dead." So that corner of NATO is a shambles. Some in the administration now wonder whether the realization of Turkey's threat to the bases may bring Congress to a new view on the embargo. We think, however, that there's a more promising way.

The way to solve the Turkish problem is to tackle the Cyprus problem, since it is the plight of Cyprus that is most on the congressional majority's mind. Suddenly, moreover, this may be becoming possible in a manner almost no one had foreseen.

While the political struggle in Washington over the embargo went on, few people paid attention to the communal talks—between Greek-Cypriot representative Glafkos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash—that were being held intermittently in Vienna under UN auspices. The reason probably was that those talks were going nowhere. Hardly had the embargo been confirmed, however, when those talks began to move. Public agreement was reached on refugees trapped behind the lines: 10,000 Greek Cypriots in the Turkish-occupied north can go to the south if they wish, and 9,000 Turkish Cypriots in the south can go north. It was further reported that a secret understanding had been reached on the outlines of a political compromise: The Turks would yield certain territory and, in return, Greek Cypriots would accept a two-zone federation with a weak central government, as demanded by Ankara.

The important but peripheral humanitarian deal announced in Vienna does not touch the unmitigated central refugee problem of the 200,000 other Greek Cypriots uprooted by the Turkish Army last year. And even if the report of it is true, a secret understanding at the Denktash-Clerides level is a long way from the requisite official acceptance of it by Ankara on one side and Cypriot President Makarios (and Athens) on the other. It does seem, nonetheless, that the confrontation over the embargo was balking a certain provisional readiness to compromise on the part of the Cypriots: Turkish pressure or their own pride was keeping Turkish Cypriots from taking any step that might appear as a concession made under American pressure, while Greek Cypriots perhaps did not wish to make any gesture that would help Congress see its way to restore the flow of Turkish arms.

Whatever the case, the interesting question remains: Are the Cypriots really ready to make their own peace? Archbishop Makarios is always a question mark, but he is the one man crucial to his community's acceptance of the harsh new situation created by the Turkish invasion. The Turkish-Cypriot minority must satisfy not only its own requirements but the requirements of Turkey's prestige—a double burden. In the circumstances, it might be wise to suspend the two ancillary quarrels, between Turkey and the United States and between the Congress and the administration, while the Cypriot communal talks go on. These talks are due to resume in New York on Sept. 8. It is all too clear that the embargo cannot be lifted while the situation on Cyprus remains frozen. But in a context of progress on Cyprus, the embargo would dissolve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Impasse in Portugal

The ruling troika formed in Lisbon last month for the stated purpose of normalizing Portugal's political situation is proving a failure thus far. It has still been unable to produce a new cabinet to govern the country despite increasing resort to repressive action by the regime, activist anti-Communism at the grass-roots level is underlining the determination of the vast majority of Portuguese not to become slaves of a Communist dictatorship.

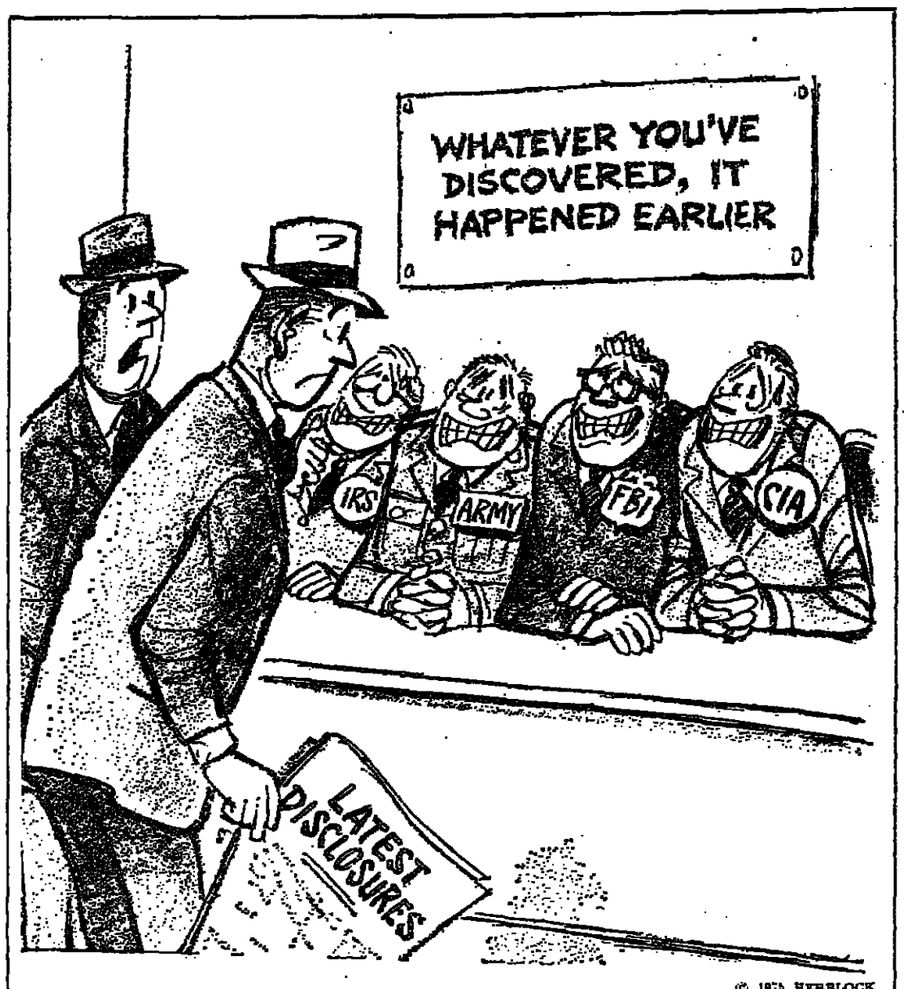
Apart from politics the increasingly chaotic economic situation makes more and more ordinary Portuguese distrust the competence of the present military rulers. The rise in tension is reflected in such recent developments as the murder of two anti-Communists by troops.

In part the impotence of the troika seems to derive from the bitter political and personal animosities inside it. In recent public statements, two of the three members—President Francisco da Costa Gomes and the security chief, Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho—have been at opposite ends of the political spectrum. In addition Gen. Carvalho, who speaks for the Maoists and the extreme left, has made known his unwillingness to serve as vice-premier under the troika member representing the Moscow-oriented Communists, Premier Vasco Goncalves. Regrettably the President, generally the most moderate of the three, has also been the weakest in the ruling clique's internal struggles. Perhaps, however, his spine has been fortified by the plain speaking he heard from Western leaders during his brief visit to Helsinki last week.

In any event, the troika is operating with a total lack of political legitimacy. The army officers in control of the leftist Armed Forces Movement may have been converted to revolutionary ideology in the process of fighting Portugal's foredoomed African colonial wars, but there has been no similar conversion of the bulk of the Portuguese people despite the systematic debasement of the Portuguese communications media into vehicles for leftist propaganda.

The only hope for peaceful resolution of Portugal's crisis lies in dissolution of the troika and its replacement by a new, civilian-dominated democratic government that truly represents the aspirations and will of the majority of the Portuguese people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



"Wonder What We'll Find Out Next Year That They're 'Not Doing Anymore'?"

After Helsinki: Need for Watchdogs

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The first test of the Kremlin's compliance with the Helsinki declaration came the day after the conference ended.

The 35 heads of government had made their speeches, had uttered their platitudes, had all agreed that universal freedom was as noble a concept as motherhood. But there was also the strictly practical obligation to publish the full text of the declaration in the participating countries, including the Soviet Union, whose delegates had reacted with understandable chill to this idea when it was first proposed in the preliminary negotiations.

The text includes, after all, a number of provisions about the freedom of information, contacts across borders, and the like, which the Kremlin fought hard to exclude, because it was afraid of the use to which its own citizens might put them. There are, of course, a number of ways in which both the spirit and the letter of the publication requirement may be evaded—as is true of all the other clauses of the document, none of which are legally binding on the signatories.

Sold Out

One device which Moscow has used in comparable situations in the past was to publish a small number of copies which were promptly sold out. Another was to limit the distribution of the copies. Yet another was to show them in a few bookshop windows where foreigners might see them, but if anyone asked, the answer was that they had been sold out.

In the event, most Soviet papers have published a clearly inadequate summary of the Helsinki declaration. It takes up a whole page, but it deals mostly with the points which the Kremlin has been most concerned to get across, such as European security, frontiers, and the like.

The issues of freedom in the widest sense, which the West was concerned to get across, are summarized in a single, concluding sentence, which says that the document also "contains a section on cooperation in humanitarian and other fields, including contacts between people, the exchange of information" and cooperation in culture and education.

But the two main Moscow papers, Pravda and Izvestia, surpassed all expectations. They published the full text of all the chapters, all 30,000 words of it, five solid pages of print. Any Soviet citizen summoned before the police chief to be told that he cannot go abroad, or do any of the other things which the declaration promises to encourage, can now underline all the tricky clauses and shove them firmly under the official's nose.

What is more, the combined circulation of Pravda and Izvestia is 20 million copies, which will probably greatly exceed the total number of copies to be published in the Western world in the form of white papers and the like. Furthermore, those Soviet papers which did not publish the full text told their readers that they could find it in Pravda and Izvestia. The Kremlin has obviously passed the first test with flying colors.

It may be, as some Western diplomats suggest, that the undertaking to publish the text in this form had been extracted privately from Moscow as part of the negotiating package which made the Helsinki summit possible. But the Kremlin refused to agree to the setting up of a permanent organization to check the compliance of participating states with the provisions of the declaration. This need not remain the handicap it seems—provided, however, that the task is not left to the governments, in East or West, whose concern with humanitarian issues is usually less than the lip service which they always pay to them.

U.S. Boast

The diplomatic jamboree which is to be held in Belgrade in two years to examine the working of the Helsinki declaration could prove to be as futile an exercise as the three days of speechmaking at the Helsinki summit. Because the West knew that Brezhnev badly wanted the summit, it was able to dangle it in front of his nose for a number of years and to get a number of concessions—on Berlin, the German treaties, the Middle East—in exchange for giving him what he wanted.

Some argue that they were not important concessions, but the proud boast of a Kissinger aide that "we have sold the European Security Conference to them several times over" has some validity. The Helsinki meeting was Brezhnev's reward, the repayment by Mr. Kissinger and others of an accumulated diplomatic debt.

The danger is that the Belgrade meeting and the business to be transacted there could also be made the subject of prior diplomatic bargains. The Western governments could again try to extract from the Soviet Union a number of concessions—whether on SALT, arms reduction, the Middle East—in exchange for their own willingness not to press the Kremlin too hard on the fulfillment of the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki declaration.

Western groups concerned with the observance by governments of some of the freedoms which the declaration promises to promote ought to take a leaf out of the Soviet book. The Communist countries have set up a number of public "nongovernmental" associations whose task it was to establish "people-to-people" contacts with Western organizations and to urge them to support the Kremlin's aims in holding the Helsinki conference.

If similar associations are set up in the West—and some small groups already exist, though with nothing like the resources and backing available to the Soviet group—they could begin to come to grips with the formidable task of finding out how the participating countries are carrying out the provisions of the declaration.

Some groups, like Amnesty International or the various Jewish bodies concerned with freedom of emigration, could monitor the fulfillment of the provisions in which they have a special interest. Existing bodies concerned professionally with, say, the flow of information, with travel or literature, education or culture, to mention only a few of the issues with which the declaration deals, could monitor progress in their own fields.

The list of possibilities is endless. Precisely because the field is so vast, the well-meaning efforts of small and isolated groups might make hardly a dent in the Communist world's formidable armor. What is needed is a watchdog organization which would bring together all the information collected by the various groups and publish it from time to time, and constantly yap at the heels of Western governments which might be inclined, for the sake of a quiet life or of diplomatic advantage, to forgive and forget—forgive the Kremlin and forget their own promises.

Ice Water After the Sauna

By C. L. Sulzberger

STOCKHOLM.—The pleasant Finnish custom of a hot sauna followed by a freezing dip serves as a healthy stimulus and dousing the head in ice water after the radiant smiles of Helsinki's European Security Summit is an exercise much to be commended.

It required many years for Soviet diplomacy to bring about the enterprise which achieved for Moscow consensus ratification of its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and its borders elsewhere, principally with China. American officials, who like to think they are Yankee traders, claim Brezhnev had to pay heavily for this privilege in months of advance negotiations by making a new Berlin deal (which retains the partition wall) and pledging facilitated visas for journalists and geographically divided families.

In 1954, when the Kremlin first began to work for the arrangements that were signalized in Helsinki, the United States was still the only superpower with a consequently respected voice. This position was backed by the fact of its strategic invulnerability. Because the Soviet Union had no intercontinental weapons systems, Washington enjoyed the luxury of speaking loud while carrying a big stick. That brief moment vanished with the missile that threw up sputnik in 1957. It is no fault of later administrations that U.S. bargaining power has dwindled since.

Kremlin Goals

For 21 years the Kremlin pursued a series of related policy objectives: a denuclearized zone in Europe; suppression of foreign bases; withdrawal of troops to their homelands; atomic nonproliferation; reduction of forces in both halves of Germany; European arms limitation and dissolution of military coalitions. In the wake of the Helsinki euphoria it may be anticipated that one by one these goals will be revived.

Meanwhile various nations of the West, led by the United States, are rivaling each other in attempts to invest billions in the Soviet Union to gain access to its markets and resources and to make available their own techniques and advanced technology in exchange.

Crumbling NATO has no cogent new strategy. Its conventional strength is no match for Russia's. Its European members believe U.S. strategic nuclear missiles would only be used against Russia if American territory or installations were first hit. And, despite the Helsinki Congress, the superpowers deal with each other independently of their allies who receive courteous ex post facto reports.

Last week's European summit bent a principle Henry Kissinger enunciated on Dec. 27, 1973, that the United States would not permit "selective detente." As far as Portugal goes, that's just what has been produced.

Tilt

In retrospect, the United States has manufactured much of its own weakness by actions in the realm of foreign policy on the part of both the executive and legislative branches. To find back door access to Moscow and compose bilateral accords which the Kremlin was actively seeking, we tilted toward Pakistan to get to Peking, then moved from there to the Soviet Union supermarket.

Favoring Pakistan sacrificed what shreds of influence we had left in India. Courting China (the abrupt way we did) offended Japan. Now the Chinese have cooled off, and with Russia we've got what the Russians were themselves angling for. Congressional pressures helped us lose prestige in Southeast Asia and may produce a dangerous mirage of peace in the Middle East.

From our viewpoint, the Mediterranean is a mess. What began as negligence by the executive on the Greece-Turkey-Cyprus issue has been compounded by gross legislative interference; Congress is getting a busybody complex. And now the United States—which foreigners will consider one government, not two or three—is reviled in Athens, Ankara and Nicosia all at once.

Not Prepared

The executive in Washington has been so pilloried—above all with respect to the CIA—that nobody seems prepared to help our friends in Portugal (who once both liked us and respected us) or even to formulate a policy that could save that little land from a brutal takeover given under-the-table encouragement by Moscow.

In his "The Heritage of Henry Adams," Brooks Adams wrote: "Democracy is an infinite mass of conflicting minds and of conflicting interests, which by the persistent action of such a solvent as the modern competitive industrial system, becomes resolved into what is, in substance, a vapor, which loses in collective energy in proportion to the perfection of its expansion."

Since that book, published during the 1919 treaty negotiations, democracy has clearly been perfected because, judging by the "vapor" issuing from Helsinki's sauna, its collective intellectual energy has evaporated.

Some Doubts on '76

Ford's First Year

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At the end of his first year in the White House, and the beginning of his campaign for four more years beyond 1976, President Ford must know that, even among the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen who wish him well, there is a strain of doubt.

The doubt is not primarily about this last year, though you can get an argument about his policies in both parties. His personal conduct has been almost faultless. He has been open, available, candid and truthful, even at times when it exposed his own misjudgments, and contradictions.

After Nixon, for the transition, this was probably more important than anything else. He removed the atmosphere of conspiracy. He saw his political opponents, argued out the issues with Mike Mansfield and his former colleagues in the House of Representatives, and vetoed their bills when he thought they were wrong.

Furious Buddies

Even now, his old buddies on the Hill are furious about what they regard as his "government by veto," but when they are angry, he invites them down to the White House to talk it over, and when they think he is wrong, they at least believe he is honest. This is a big change in the last year, and a triumph of Ford's character and personality.

All this has come out in the newspaper and television reviews of his first year in the White House. The reporters and commentators who watch the calendar and have to write about these political anniversaries have all concentrated on the point that Ford is "a decent human being." This tells us something about the sad state of our politics—decency, fairness and openness are now news, not things to be taken for granted, but maybe enough to elect a man in his 60s for another four years.

This is the big change in the President in the last year. He had a clear picture of himself not so long ago as an appointed vice-president and an accidental and astonished president. He saw himself then as a temporary and interim president in his 60s who would go home to Grand Rapids after an unexpected triumph and look after his ailing wife.

But in this last year, surrounded by the majesty of the White House, and reassured by the press and his ceremonial duties at home and abroad, he has decided to go for another term. This is where the element of doubt comes in.

Modesty

It is easy to be grateful for his modesty and grace in the transition from Nixon. He has been an almost perfect interim president, but when he takes popular acclaim for the transition as support for another four years into the radical problems of the 1980s, he raises a different question.

He is a deeply conservative and national man in an increasingly radical and interdependent world. The nation and the world are suffering from disruption and shock. He is a happy and appreciative man, with a kind of fumbling practical wisdom, but he does not really grapple with the perplexing problems or the insurgent hum of the age.

In this sense, he is very honest about his past, as leader of an opposition minority for many years. He senses the stress and anxiety of the young, and occasionally resents the smarties and pushers and extravagantly greedy lobbyists on the Hill, but in the crunch he comes down on the side of things as they were, and worries more about the threat of Reagan than the threat of the coming revolution of the hungry two-thirds of the world.

There is something very amiable, and even good about all this, if you look merely at the last year, when the nation needed a respite from the tensions of Vietnam and Watergate, but in looking at the President at the end of his first year, it is important to distinguish between the past and the future.

He has glimpses of the elusive future, but he has an officious conscience about the Republican past and the threat of conservative opposition at the Republican nominating convention next year. He can go to Helsinki and give amnesty to the Russians for their aggressions in Eastern Europe, but not to his own fellow countrymen who opposed Vietnam. It is hard to discern any guiding purpose in his thought, any visible center in his philosophy for the future, or any directing brain.

Poison Stopped

In short, he has stopped the poison in our political system in the last year, which is quite an achievement, but in being grateful for that we should not forget the question he has now put to the people, namely that we should reward him by electing him to lead us through the radical problems into the 1980s.

These are problems for the young men of the rising generation, and the tragedy of American politics is that we seem to be stuck in both parties with men in their 60s.

For the last year of Gerald Ford, we should be grateful, but for the four years after 1976, since an election is not a judgment on the past but a bet on the future, maybe we should be careful. It is easy to celebrate his happy first birthday in the White House, but not necessarily to wish him many happy returns.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1900

ST PETERSBURG—It has been learned from very well-informed sources that active negotiations are now proceeding between the Russian and American governments, the outcome of which will probably be a resolution to uphold the integrity of China unconditionally. There is in all probability absolutely no truth to the rumor that Russia and America will partition China.

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1925

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, the ex-Marine heavyweight, and the only man who ever succeeded in knocking out Tommy Gibbons, has formally claimed the heavyweight championship of the world. Tunney declares that Jack Dempsey has abrogated his own right to the title by refusing to fight any real competitor for the crown until the latter part of 1926. Tunney is ready to fight one and all.

Letters

On Passing

July was a bad month for international news and newsmen. IHT obits noted the deaths of two really fine pros—Allan Jacks of AP Rome and Louis Deroucle of AFP Washington. They were as different as a Frenchman and an American can be. Yet they were the same in earthy humor, human decency and news honesty. Neither ever let a good story nor a good man down. The Lord takes away. I pray he has put two equals into the pipeline.

PICKETT LUMPKIN.

Vienna.

Search for Peace

We are all pleased to see the astronauts return to earth safely. But after reading recent front-page headlines in the IHT—"... Clash in Athens ..." "Fighting in Angola ..." "Israelis Seize 7 in Lebanese Raid", "Ford Will Meet Brezhnev Twice ..." there clearly is, as previously reported, more peace in heaven than there is on earth.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

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Associated Press.

LIKE FATHER . . .—Maj. Gen. George Patton 3d wore "a controlled military smile" as Gen. Robert Shoemaker (right), commanding officer at Fort Hood, Texas, handed over the colors of the 2d Armored Division, the "Hell on Wheels" division that his father commanded during World War II.

Haig Bolsters NATO Along North Front

Sees 'Maldeployment' Of Alliance Forces

By Drew Middleton

CASTEAU, Belgium, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Gen. Alexander Haig jr. has begun to alter the deployment of U.S. forces on the Central European front to correct a long-standing strategic weakness in NATO.

The objective, the supreme allied commander said in an interview, is to strengthen forces on the northern sector of a front that runs from Denmark to Switzerland. The most powerful Soviet armored forces, being equipped with the latest tanks, are concentrated on the north German plain in East Germany.

One of the two U.S. infantry brigades being added to the NATO forces will be assigned to the Northern Army Group area, held at present by West German, British, Belgian, Dutch and Canadian forces.

'Maldeployment'

What Gen. Haig termed the "maldeployment" of forces, especially those of the U.S. Seventh Army, has been sharply criticized in the United States and other alliance countries on the ground that the best force, the Seventh Army, is too far south to share in the defense of the north German plain, across which Soviet tanks would be expected to attack.

West German military leaders, the only dissenters, would prefer a stronger concentration facing Czechoslovakia, were the Russians have maintained five divisions since 1960.

Gen. Haig said "we must strengthen our position on the ground and in the air in the north."

Gen. Haig replaced Gen. Andrew Goodpaster in December, 1974. Although the choice by President Ford of his predecessor's White House chief of staff aroused controversy in the Army, the general showed no sign that this had affected his determination to alter existing deployment, to push NATO defensive lines as far forward as possible and to increase international training.

His concern with the defensive posture in northwestern Europe is equaled by his anxiety over the southern front, on the Mediterranean. He sees the situation in Turkey as potentially disastrous to NATO, involving, if the worst comes, the loss of a million "well-trained, highly motivated" Turkish troops and airmen.

In Europe the West faces Soviet forces equipped with at least 16,000 tanks in service and approximately 40,000 in reserve. The military problem, as Gen. Haig sees it, is one in which NATO must "take risks" by positioning forces as far forward as possible to reduce the military and political impact of attack.



United Press International.

MICRO-CAR—What appears to be the ultimate in compact cars chugging along a street in San Rafael, Calif. It gets 200 miles to a gallon and costs only $250. But it isn't for sale; it is a promotional gimmick for the American Motor Company's Pacer car.

General Motors-Korea Made Political Contribution in 1972

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The joint ventures of General Motors Corp. in South Korea made a political contribution there in 1972 of $250,000, which they claim was made on GM-Korea's behalf.

General Motors denied that it authorized the contribution and said that it has sought—unsuccessfully so far—to recover the money.

The disclosure of the contribution was made Monday following statements by General Motors that it had made no political contributions in South Korea. The company has acknowledged that General Motors-Korea contributed $125,000 last year and $104,000 this year to the South Korean National Defense Fund, which it describes as a nonpolitical entity.

General Motors said it did not know who the recipient of the Korean political contribution was.

Canada Payments

General Motors also has acknowledged making contributions to the two major political parties in Canada in 1974. Correspondence between General Motors and the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, which the subcommittee released Monday, disclosed the South Korean payments and the size of the Canadian contribution—$50,000 to each party.

A source on the subcommittee said that the payments raised two questions. The first, he said, is how legislation could be framed to cope with the issue of political payments overseas by U.S. multinational corporations when—as in the case of General Motors-Korea—the U.S. companies are sometimes involved in joint ventures or other arrangements with local businesses in the country concerned.

The second, more specific question raised by the subcommittee source was why General Motors has not been able to recover the money since 1972, when it was allegedly made.

6 Korean Members

A General Motors spokesman explained the delay by pointing out that the board of General Motors-Korea has six representatives of General Motors and six representatives of the Shinjin Group, which owns 50 per cent of GM-Korea. He said that the six GM board members are seeking to have the Shinjin Group return the money to General Motors-Korea.

The disclosure of the political contribution by the Shinjin Group was made at a time of increasing concern about payments overseas by large U.S. corporations. A number of corporations have admitted making payments—some illegal—to political officials or parties overseas.

Big Smoke in Italy

ROME, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Nine million cigarettes went up in smoke today during a three-hour blaze at a factory of the state tobacco monopoly, firemen said. The 300 workers escaped injury in the midmorning fire, which apparently was caused by a short circuit.

Hong Kong Gang Gets $1.25 Million

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (AP).—Ten bandits firing pistols held up two private bank cars at the mouth of Hong Kong's cross-harbor tunnel yesterday and escaped with $1.25 million (U.S.) in the largest robbery ever reported here.

Police said two bank guards and the driver of one of the two cars, belonging to the Hong Kong Hang Seng Bank, were wounded.

Rewards totaling $140,000 were offered today for information leading to the arrest of the robbers.

Not Great, But 'Most Satisfying'

Lords Win a Rare Victory Over Commons

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The House of Lords won one this week. It was not a great victory, just enough to remind the House of Commons that the 1,074 lords and ladies of the realm can on occasion rise above pageantry, eccentricity and constitutional disability to teach a moral lesson.

Technically, the victory lay in a Commons decision Monday night by a vote of 263 to 261 to accept a Lords amendment to a government housing bill. The effect of the amendment is to continue penalties on local officials who had willfully defied a law three years ago raising the rents in public housing.

Many here, however, saw the issue in broader terms: Could a handful of people escape punishment for ignoring the laws of Parliament without threatening the whole structure of parliamentary government? The Lords said no and in the end, even some Labor members of the Commons—who had been under tremendous union pressure to rescind the penalties—grudgingly agreed.

Most Satisfying

"We can't try to push the Commons around very often," said an earl, referring to the fact that the Lords have virtually no real power. "But when we do, it's most satisfying."

To appreciate the victory requires a brief recapitulation. In 1972, the Conservatives passed a housing act that raised rents on low-income housing. Most officials went along, but the Labor majority of the local council in the former mining town of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, did not.

Inspired partly by their hatred of the Tory government, partly by the tacit encouragement of influential figures in the Labor party, the Clay Cross councilors refused to raise rents. Their disobedience won the support of many of the 10,000 inhabitants of the town, where the average basic wage was $30 a week and where nearly half the residents lived in low-income housing.

Inevitably, the courts invoked remedies provided for by the act, fined the councilors and disqualified them from public office. The episode became a national issue and the Labor party vowed that it would rescind the penalties when it returned to office.

When Prime Minister Harold Wilson returned to power, legislation indemnifying the councilors was quickly enacted as part of a new housing bill. The bill was then sent to the upper house for routine approval.

The august chamber of the second house, with its maroon leather benches, its atmosphere of stately and even sleepy contentment, its bewigged attendants, seemed an unlikely setting for revolt.

"I thank the noble lord for his profoundly disappointing statement" is a quite typical sally among members — and, quite often, the more energetic among them have pioneered in liberalizing legislation on homosexuality, abortion and similar controversial issues.

But in practice, the House of Lords is subservient. Under the Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949, the Lords have no power over bills dealing with taxation or expenditure. They can amend other public bills, but if the Commons rejects these amendments, the most the Lords can do is delay the legislation by a year.

And even the delaying power must be exercised with caution: too much of it could lead to a constitutional clash and perhaps, further loss of influence.

Bulgaria to Get 2 New Bishops

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 6 (AP).—Pope Paul VI named two new bishops for Bulgaria yesterday as part of the Vatican's policy of improving relations with Communist regimes.

The nominations were made five weeks after Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov visited the Pope in the first meeting between the head of state of Bulgaria and a pope.

The new bishops were Bogdan Dobranoc, 60, bishop of Sofia and Plodviv, whose predecessor died in jail in 1952, and Vasco Serirecov, Bishop of Nikopol, whose post has been vacant since 1952.

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Obituaries

Sir Peter Daubeny, 54, Was British Theater Impresario

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Sir Peter Daubeny, 54, one of the leading names in British theater and the founder of the Royal Shakespeare Company's "World Theater" seasons, died today after a long illness.

Sir Peter, knighted two years ago and honored by the governments of 10 countries, had a brain tumor, for which he had been operated upon 12 years ago.

A former Coldstream Guards officer who lost an arm in World War II at Salerno, Italy, Sir Peter began his career in the theater by forming his own company. In 1951, he began to present international stars such as Spanish dancer Antonio, Martha Graham's American Dance Company and the Moscow State Dance and Puppet companies.

In 1964, he presented top international companies who performed works in their own languages at London's Aldwych Theater as part of an annual Royal Shakespeare Company World Theater season.

Among the companies he brought to London were the Moscow Art Theater, the Comédie Française, the Noh Theater of Japan, and the New York Negro Ensemble.

Alfonso Maria de Orleans

SANLUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, Spain, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Prince Alfonso Maria de Orleans, 89, a first cousin of Spain's last King, Alfonso XIII, died of a heart attack at his summer residence here today.

Prince Alfonso Maria married a granddaughter of Britain's Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice of Cobourg, in 1909.

The prince was a descendant of France's King Louis Philippe.

The prince became Spain's first military aviator in 1910 after gaining a pilot's licence in France. A former Air Force general, he continued making solo flights into his 80s.

He was involved in Spanish politics after fleeing to exile in 1931 with his cousin, King Alfonso.

He returned to Spain when Civil War broke out in 1936 to fight on the nationalist side.

A dedicated monarchist, Prince Alfonso acted as chief representative in Spain for Spanish pretender Don Juan de Borbon.

Karel J. Bossart

LA JOLLA, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP).—Missile expert Karel J. Bossart, 71, recognized as the developer of the Atlas missile, died at his home Sunday after a long illness.

Mr. Bossart, a native of Antwerp, Belgium, retired in 1967 as technical director of the Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp. where he had worked since 1941.

He was the project engineer of the Air Force's plan to develop a missile with a range of 5,000 miles in 1946. Although the work was terminated because of budget cuts, Mr. Bossart persuaded Convair to continue missile research, holding together his team of engineers. In 1951 the Air Force awarded a contract which eventually produced the Atlas booster rocket.

John Glenn, in the first U.S. orbital space flight in 1961, was sent into orbit by an Atlas rocket.

Among the honors bestowed on Mr. Bossart were the British Interplanetary Society's first Astronautics Medal and the James H. Wyld Memorial Award of the American Rocket Society.

Shelly Grossman

SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 6 (AP).—Shelly Grossman, 47, an internationally known photographer and conservationist, died last Wednesday in Switzerland after suffering a coronary thrombosis, his family reported here.

Mr. Grossman, a resident of Santa Fe, was in Switzerland working on photography of alpine flowers.

During the early 1960s, he was a major contributor to eight volumes of the Life Nature Library Series and was natural history adviser for the American Heritage Series Guide to the United States.

Odelia Spears

JACKSON, La., Aug. 6 (UPI).—Odelia Spears, who celebrated her 115th birthday last week, died yesterday at a state geriatric hospital.

Mrs. Spears, who said she was born a slave on a plantation south of Baton Rouge in 1860, was bedridden and blind at the time of her death.

Argentine Army Kills 8 Guerrillas, Has 2 Casualties

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (AP).—At least eight guerrillas were killed and an army officer and a soldier were wounded in a clash in northern Argentina, the army said yesterday.

The encounter, which was in the Tucuman area more than 1,000 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, occurred four days after a leftist guerrilla group offered a truce—if the government was willing to release political prisoners and repeal an anti-subversion law.

The government has not replied officially to the truce offer made by the extremist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), one of the largest and most active guerrilla groups in Argentina.

Meanwhile, another little-known guerrilla organization, believed to be an ERP splinter group, said in a communiqué that it had released a kidnapped executive of the West German telecommunications firm Siemens after payment of a million-dollar ransom.

Leftist Council Names Socialist Mayor of Venice

VENICE, Aug. 6 (AP).—Communist and Socialist city councilors today agreed on the election of a Socialist, Mario Rigo, 45, as mayor.

The formal appointment of Mr. Rigo will take place during Friday's meeting of the Municipal Council in which the Marxist coalition has a majority of 32—22 Communists and 10 Socialists.

The Christian Democrats, who had ruled Venice for the last 24 years, will be forced into opposition with 18 councilors.

The appointment of a Socialist as mayor of Venice, with a Communist, candidate as deputy mayor, was the latest episode in the leftists's move to power in municipal, provincial and regional offices as a result of Communist gains in the June elections.

French General Dropped for Talk Against Germans

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP).—The French Cabinet today placed on the retired list a former military governor of Berlin who said last month that German attitudes have stayed the same "from Bismarck via Hitler to our times."

The decision to take Gen. François Binoche, 64, off reserve status was announced following a Cabinet meeting by the government spokesman.

The general said of Germany in a magazine article: "The hostility of this country toward everything French has not stopped for a moment for decades and there is no need to reread Mein Kampf to be sure about it. Reading German newspapers of all origin and opinions is largely sufficient. Whenever our country is in question, nastiness, bad faith, contempt or irony are the absolute rule. The victory in 1945 and the friendship treaty of 1961 did absolutely nothing to modify an attitude that has remained unchanged from Bismarck via Hitler to our times."

Gen. Binoche was military governor of Berlin and commander of the French Sector in 1964 and 1965.

Shark Bites Off Leg Of Man Fleeing China

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A shark bit off the left leg of a 24-year-old man, believed to be a resident of Canton, while the Chinese was attempting to swim to Hong Kong from China, across Mirs Bay, police said this week.

The victim was found by police and airlifted to a government hospital, where a spokesman described his condition as "poor." His brother, who had made the swim with him, was held by police.

Dogs Prove Their Worth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—More than 100 specially trained dogs sniffed out contraband drugs worth $34.6 million on the illegal market in the 12-month period that ended June 30, the Customs Department reported.

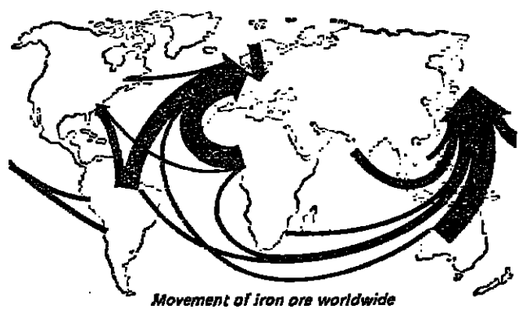
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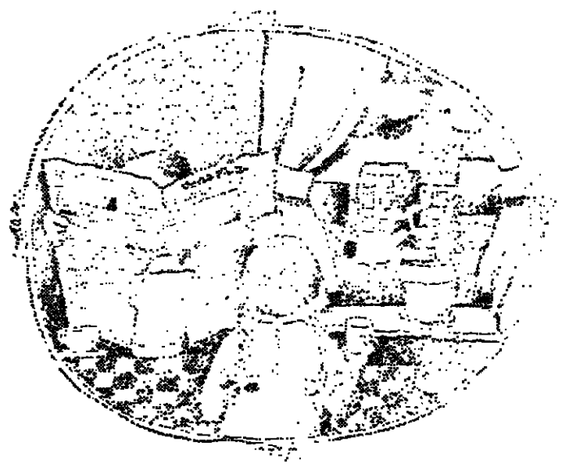
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MUNICH

'Idomeneo' Played as A Thriller

By David Stevens

MUNICH, Aug. 6 (IHT).—It was for Munich that Mozart wrote "Idomeneo," his operatic coming of age, and this year the Munich Festival had the happy idea of giving it a new production in the same theater where it had its premiere—François Cuvilliés's jewel of late baroque tucked away in the Residenz.

But if a 1781 first-nighter from the prince elector's court had been on hand for this revival, he might have been baffled. Inevitably, Idamante was a tenor and not a castrato, although Mozart himself made that change a few years after the premiere. Then, there were the inevitable cuts—*no ballets, recitative held to the* necessary minimum, both of Arbace's arias gone, and a bit of drastic surgery that spliced the first two acts together. On the other hand, one aria was restored that Mozart himself cut before the premiere. Even so, this "Idomeneo" was over in two and a half hours, which may be a record.

Then, there were the other measures that stage director Peter Brenner and designer Ekkehard Grübler took to deal with this opera's permanent problem—the gap between the static and old-fashioned (even in 1781) opera seria libretto and the richness of Mozart's music, infusing the characters with life and feeling.

The hypothetical first-nighter might have felt at home with the opening scene: Ilia alone on a stage decorated only by a large baroque sculpture of Poseidon driving a team of four horses, hanging overhead as the visible sign of the god whose demands cause all the trouble. Just that, and a few simple movements to express the Trojan princess's mixed feelings toward Idamante.

Stylish Confusion

But before long, most of the resources of modern production were *brought into play.* Projections, the revolving stage, some extravagant gesturing, a storm realistic enough for some new disaster film, all were put at the service of making "Idomeneo" an action-packed thriller. It was all very well executed too, but eclectic to the point of stylistic confusion and, in the end, not much at home with Mozart's music—which after all was what made "Idomeneo" a hit in 1781.

Wolfgang Sawallisch, meanwhile, conducted his own even-handed way through the work, aided by an excellent quartet of principals. Julia Varady took the vocal honors, singing Elettra with fiery intensity and utter security, and performing with as much poise as possible some flamboyant stage business—such as wrapping herself in the end of a long red carpet to simulate the royal robe she ambitiously hopes to wear. It was she who *benefited from the*



Hermann Winkler in "Idomeneo."

restoration of an aria, "D'Oreste, d'Aiace," that Mozart had excised from the third act.

Lilian Sukis, as Ilia, phrased beautifully and acted appealingly, and the two tenor parts were aptly contrasted. The baritonal timbre of Herman Winkler's voice was put to noble service in the title part of the king who tries to avoid sacrificing his son, while Claes H. Ahnsjö's, youthful appearance and light lyric tenor made him an ingratiating Idamante.

* * *

Although most of the festival's productions become part of the Bavarian State Opera's regular repertory, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's remarkable staging of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" is a special exhibit, kept in pristine condition and brought out only at festival time.

Ponnelle's designs are stunning in their beauty and economy, *dominated by pastel blue-grays,* green-grays and pinkish golds: a single gnarled tree becomes a castle tower when it turns, and the bed is transformed into the fateful well. Edwardian costumes suggest the epoch of the composer, and of Dr. Freud, who seems to have sent one of his assistants to minister to the dying Mélisande. Maeterlinck's symbols are made visible—the psychic force of Mélisande's loss *of the ring is linked to the physical* effect of Golaud's unseen horse accident by having Golaud as a visible (to the audience) witness of the well scene; the ambiguities of Mélisande's personality are underlined by using two silent "Mélisandes" on stage.

With this staging teeming with psychological cross-references, the musical performance, under Reynald Giovaninetti, was admirably straightforward and full-voiced, as was the singing of the mostly German cast, even if it made for less than exquisite French pronunciation.

The Munich "Parsifal" is hardly less of a departure from the norm. Director Dietrich Haugk and designer Günther Schneider-Siemssen have de-mystified and de-sacramentalized to the point that applause after the first act seemed perfectly normal. In the distance, the Grail temple was dead ringer for Gaudi's Sagrada Familia, and its art nouveau interior was a visible counterpart for Klingsor's elaborate orchid garden.

It was dramatically conducted by Sawallisch, and almost flamboyantly sung by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, whose psychic wounds were *far more tormenting than his* physical one, Kurt Moll as a resonant and vigorous Gurnemanz, James King, in ringing voice as Parsifal, and Janis Martin, the rich-voiced Kundry.

LONDON

Robeson, Cole Plus Crosby

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (IHT).—He is Ceylonese, was born and raised in Malaysia, where his father was a civil servant, and he is a superstar in Australia, where he has lived since he entered the University of Adelaide, and where, in the past six years, he has chalked up 36 gold albums.

His name is Kamahl. That, at least, is the name he made out of the one he was born to, which is Kamalesvaran *son* of Kandiah. "That's too long," he says, "so I took the first two syllables and threw in the 'h' to make sure it would not be pronounced 'camel.'"

Right now he is rounding out a two-week cabaret stint at The Talk of the Town, a striking figure in what he describes as an "Edwardian-Nehru" jacket. It is knee-length and white, vividly setting off his darkly handsome features. Unlike most male popular singers, he does not remove it in the course of his 55-minute set.

The voice and the vocal style are as uncommon as his background, a combination, if you can conceive of such a thing, of Paul Robeson and Nat King Cole, with a touch of Bing Crosby. Most middle-of-the-road popular male singers over the past 50 years have been *baritones. A few have been* tenors. But aside from Billy Eckstine, there have been no true basses or bass-baritones, least of all any who, like Kamahl, glory in the lower reaches of a two-octave range.

You hear him pouring out that refulgent voice in "The Impossible Dream" and "Ol' Man River," and you think, "This fellow should be singing opera!" He could be, and he might have, *but . . .*

"I studied for a couple of years with a former English



Kamahl
. . . *Ceylonese.*

opera bass-baritone, Harold Williams. *In Sydney,*" Kamahl said the other afternoon. He has been living in a London mews house for the past four months with his wife, Sahodra, whose family went to Australia from northern India, and their two young children, Rajan and Rani.

"I even won the male section of an opera competition sponsored by a Sydney newspaper in 1966, singing the King Philip aria from 'Don Carlo' in Italian and the death scene from 'Boris Godunov' in English. And I had a modest repertoire of standard bass arias and German lieder. But my first singing idol had been Nat King Cole, and I was already making a career as a popular singer. In fact, I sang two of Nat King Cole's greatest hits, 'Nature Boy' and 'Autumn Leaves,' on the first telecast ever made in Australia in 1959.

"My teacher never knew what to make of me. I admired the the opera basses. *I heard them,* met them and sang for them: Oscar Natzka, the great Australian bass; Kim Borg, William Warfield and Paul Robeson. But it was Nat King Cole's voice, the *music he sang, his way with* words, his way of phrasing and shaping a song that appealed more to my own musical and communicative instincts."

And what now?

"Well, *modern communications* may have shrunk the globe, but not so much that what happens on one side is immediately known and grabbed up on the other. I may have had 36 gold albums in Australia, but when I came to London in April I had to finance a Palladium concert myself.

"It paid off. It was a big success, and it led to The Talk of the Town. It also led to a recording date in Holland, and the best news I have had is that a single I made there, 'The Elephant Song,' has just reached the top of the charts in Holland."

Kamahl's conversation is punctuated by sudden *flashes of dry* humor such as throwing in that "h" to avoid being a camel. Asked what he had majored in at the University of Adelaide, he replies instantly: "Field hockey. In fact, I made the Australian national team. But I wasn't entirely comfortable in the hockey world. It wasn't that *I,* as a *Ceylonese, felt* a second-class citizen. It was rather that I was too obviously an object of curiosity."

Stacked near the doorway of the mews house is an expensive-looking set of golf clubs.

"What's your handicap?"

"A wife and two kids."

PARIS

'French Connection II': Breathtaking Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 6 (IHT). — "French Connection II" (at the Pubblcis Champs-Elysées and the Paramount Odéon in English) comes as a welcome surprise. Officially it is a sequel to its vastly popular forerunner, but as with a change of directors—John Frankenheimer instead of William Friedkin—the theme is in another key. The second installment differs sharply from Part I—in approach, in characterization and in setting.

Two main figures of the earlier chapter have been retained: that irascible member of the New York narcotics squad, Popeye Doyle, and the slippery monarch *of an international drug ring who* so slyly eluded arrest on the Manhattan subway.

Doyle goes to Marseilles to hunt down the evasive menace. His oafish behavior is resented by his French colleagues. The local police chief knows Doyle's eccentricities and distrusts his unorthodox methods—as Scotland Yard distrusted Sherlock Holmes. Doyle searches on his prowling the city's shady quarters and throwing the "raincloth men who shadow him off track. He is kidnapped by his enemies, forced into drug addiction and returned to police headquarters a jittering junkie. It would be unfair to reveal more of the plot since the film is a suspense thriller.



Gene Hackman, Bernard Fresson in "French Connection II."

Gene Hackman got an Oscar for his role as the tough cop on home ground in Part I. He deserves another for this film. This second performance as Doyle is actually superior far deeper and more revealing. Hackman plays Doyle *against* sympathy all the way and properly, for the crude investigator, unlike the usual theatrical sleuth, is without charm or saving grace. He is just a vulgar brute, a sadist on the right side of the law. He has courage, but it is the courage of a desperate monomaniac.

It is to the credit of the scenarists—Robert and Laurie Dillon and Alexander Jacobs—that the candid portrait has not been softened. "I'd rather be a lamp post on Broadway than president of France," declares this unwanted guest to his hosts. He seethes with xenophobia, his hostility to the unfamiliar being pathological. Even his fit of loneliness—as he sweats and agonizes through a drug cure, babbling about baseball to a mystified Frenchman—is grotesque.

Fernando Rey is again the reptilian villain, slithering down back alleys to make his getaway, but displaying lordly punctilio when not being pursued. Bernard Fresson is the good-natured captain of the French vice squad, quickening his role with gusto *and ironic humor.*

The background of the Marseilles waterfront and the picturesque side streets has been captured in stunning photography and with fine atmospheric flavor. Frankenheimer has very skillfully blended a breathtaking melodrama with the psychological study of the American detective with an idée fixe.

* * *

The Paris en Films festival (at the Hôtel de Sully, Rue St.-Antoine) is offering tomorrow at 9 p.m. "La Solitude du Chasseur de Fond," directed by Chris Marker, which records the rehearsals of Yves Montand.

Russia Not Issuing Special Press Visas

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Foreign Ministry press department has declined to issue multiple-entry and exit visas to resident correspondents as provided for under the European Security and Cooperation Conference declarations.

A spokesman said today that the press department had received no orders regarding the visas and was unable to say when such visas might be issued. At present, foreign correspondents must apply *for visas each time they leave and* re-enter the country.

Amateur Finds A Rare Bronze In Israeli Field

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (NYT).—A New York City stockbroker, armed with an electronic mine detector and a Boy Scout knife, recently stumbled upon one of the most valuable finds of the archaeological season here: a life-size, magnificently carved bronze statue of the Roman emperor Hadrian dating to the 2d century.

Alerted by the beep-beep of his Army surplus metal detector, Morton Leventhal, 38, used his knife to scratch away a foot-and-a-half of soil in a field near Beit Shean, overlooking the Jordan River about 25 miles south of the Sea of Galilee.

There, lying face down in the black earth, was his prize. Mr. Leventhal wrapped the pieces in a T-shirt, placed the package on the back of his bicycle and pedalled to Tirat Zvi kibbutz, where he was vacationing at the home of his sister.

"I didn't know what it was," he recalled joyfully later, "but I knew I had something beautiful."

It was more than beautiful. The statue, which is now being cleaned and prepared for exhibition at the Israel Museum here, is the second known bronze of Hadrian. Israeli archaeologists have dated it tentatively between 117-138 AD, the years of Hadrian's rule.

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Carli Is Glum About Outlook For Italy in '75

Years Recent Gains May Be Reversed

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—Guido Carli on the eve of his resignation as governor of the Bank of Italy, said in an interview published today that the Italian economy is in a state of "progressive deterioration."

He attributed this to excessive wage increases and a worsening in Italy's terms of trade because of growing costs for raw materials. In the interview, published by the weekly L'Espresso, Mr. Carli said that the recent improvement in Italy's balance of payments was due almost exclusively to the low volume of imports, caused in turn by the low index of productive activity."

Industrial production for the first half was 12.5 per cent below the like 1974 period, government figures this week showed.

The banker, who will leave office on Aug. 19, said that companies, both state and private, had failed to build up the cash reserves to weather the current recession. "Everyone's accounts are in the red," he said. "and when this phenomenon persists, you can say that you are in the presence of an accelerating economic deterioration."

This had led to a situation in which, the banker said, "I do not feel very relaxed about the future development of the balance of payments."

In addition to the falling imports, Mr. Carli noted many Italian concerns export at a loss in order to maintain markets. This means that, in addition to goods, we are effectively exporting capital," he added. "There could not possibly be a more serious situation."

Commenting on his successor, Paolo Baffi, who has been promoted from director general, Mr. Carli said that "in substance" nothing would change at the central bank.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

St. Joe to Acquire Austral Oil

St. Joe Minerals Corp. has agreed in principle to acquire Austral Oil Co. through a tax-free exchange of 0.62 share of St. Joe's common stock for each outstanding Austral common share. On that basis, St. Joe would issue about 2.6 million shares in exchange for about 4.2 million Austral shares outstanding. The indicated value of the acquisition is about $82.5 million. Superior Oil Co. which owns 20 per cent of Austral and had an option to buy additional Austral shares, has agreed to terms of the proposed acquisition. St. Joe is the old St. Joseph Lead Co., which concentrated on metal and zinc. Some years ago, the directors began to worry that base metals had a cloudy future and began to diversify into coal and solid fuels. St. Joe officials say Austral is a "good basic building block" for St. Joe's domestic oil and gas exploration program.

Navy to Pay Litton More for Ships

Six months of negotiations have ended with the U.S. Navy agreeing to pay Litton Industries $280.2 million more for 30 destroyers being built by the firm. The extra payment will raise the total cost of the destroyers to about $2.1 billion, a company spokesman says. Both Litton and Navy spokesmen state the price rise was a reflection of unanticipated increases in the cost of material and labor. However, Litton officials say the firm's target profit was reduced to $108.2 million from the $143 million estimated when the contract was awarded in June 1970. But they note that because the contract has a variety of incentives for profit, the target profit figure is not a reliable indication of how much profit or loss may be sustained ultimately by the company. The first of the destroyers is due to be delivered this month, nine months late.

Teijin Plans Joint Venture in Spain

Teijin of Japan plans to soon set up a joint polyester fiber manufacturing concern in Spain with Fibroquimica S.A. The new concern, tentatively called Brilen S.A., is expected to be owned 49 per cent by Teijin and 51 per cent by Fibroquimica. It will be Teijin's first manufacturing unit in Europe. Plans call for the new concern to set up a plant which would be capable of producing annually 6,000 metric tons of polyester staple and 4,000 tons of polyester filament, officials say. It is expected to start operations by the end of 1977. The projected plant will be located in the Barbastro district, 250 kilometers northwest of Barcelona. Plant construction is estimated to cost about 30 billion yen (67 million).

ICI Buys W. German Paint Firm

Imperial Chemical Industries has agreed to purchase 70 per cent of the stock of Hermann Wiederhold Lackenfabriken, a privately-owned West German paint and dye manufacturer, for an undisclosed price. The shares are to be purchased from the Wiederhold family, which will retain the remaining 30 per cent. The annual turnover of Wiederhold Lackenfabriken's turnover has been estimated at about 280 million deutsche marks.

Auto Imports Take 20% of U.S. Market

Import Sales Up 29%, U.S. Makes Decline

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP).—The foreign assault on the U.S. car market continued for a seventh straight month in July as domestic car sales hit an 11-year low while imports captured another record piece of the market.

Sales of U.S.-built cars dropped 8 per cent from depressed levels of a year ago, but sales of fuel-stingy imports jumped 29 per cent, according to figures released yesterday by the auto companies.

For a second consecutive month, Toyota and Datsun toppled Volkswagen for its traditional spot as the leading import, and 10 of 21 foreign makes set July sales records.

The four U.S. companies sold 636,666 cars in July, compared with 690,904 a year ago.

Chrysler led the decline, with sales off 16 per cent. General Motors sales were off 8 per cent, while Ford Motor and American Motors each were down 3 per cent. GM blamed its decline on a dropoff in sales due to the closing of a dealer contest.

The domestic industry's daily selling rate of 24,487 in July was the lowest for the month since 1954. For the year-to-date, U.S. maker sales of 3.89 million were off 16 per cent from a year ago. Chrysler was down 27 per cent, Ford 20 per cent, AMC 16 per cent and GM 9 per cent.

Import sales during July were 155,100, up 29 per cent from last year, as foreign companies took a July-record 19.6-per-cent share of the total market. They had a 14.8-per-cent share in July 1974.

Imports have taken a 20.3-per-cent share so far in 1975, compared with a 15.1-per-cent share last year. Their best penetration for an entire year was in 1974 with a 16 per cent share.

Including imports, total U.S. sales in July were off 2 per cent from a year ago.

Toyota's sales last month totaled almost 30,000 units, up 41 per cent from a year ago. Datsun's July sales were up 66 per cent while VW's slipped 16 per cent.

July sales for Fiat were up 57 per cent at 9,885 units, Volvo's were ahead 7 per cent, Honda's soared 309 per cent at 10,200 units, BMW was up 22 per cent and Peugeot gained 21 per cent with sales of just over 1,000 units.

EEC Warns on Duties

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The Common Market commission has advised the U.S. State Department that U.S. moves to impose anti-dumping duties on imported cars may not be legal under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, informed sources said today.

It pointed out that under GATT, complaints against dumping must come from the industry affected, and not, as in the present case, from sections of Congress and the trade unions.

The commission also noted that in the context of floating exchange rates, it may be difficult to fix a firm price base to show whether imported cars are really being dumped, the sources said.

Ford to Use Catalysts

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 6 (AP).—Ford Motor is putting anti-pollution catalytic converters on all its 1976-model cars to boost their fuel economy.

Although catalysts are designed mainly to reduce harmful exhaust emissions, they also allow the auto companies to retune their engines for better gasoline mileage.

Only about 75 per cent of Ford's 1975 cars were equipped with catalysts.

Armco Raises Key Steel Price 9%

By H. J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Armco Steel Corp. plans to raise prices of the key flat-rolled and sheet products an average of 9 per cent Sunday, the nation's fourth largest steel producer announced yesterday.

These products are basic to the manufacture of motor vehicles, refrigerators, washing machines and many other appliances, as well as industrial goods.

If the price rises succeed, it could mean an added $34 in the cost of a medium-size automobile. But past experience has shown that steel costs tend to expand once they are beyond the mill portals.

The administration, expecting other steel makers to follow suit, urged the industry to "exercise restraint." A spokesman for the Council on Wage and Price Stability added:

"Major users of steel, especially producers of autos and appliances, could be expected to resist any effort to increase steel prices. The agency is unaware of market conditions necessitating price increases for cold-rolled sheets."

William Verity, Armco chairman, said, however, that he had discussed the price increases with the council and found no reaction either way beyond asking how the company was justifying its figures.

He also said that the major steel consumers, such as the auto makers, had been informed of Armco's action.

Even before its announcement the auto industry forecast at least a 6-per-cent rise in sticker prices for 1976 models to absorb other rising costs.

Mr. Verity noted that his company's costs rose 17.4 per cent in the last 13 months and, "in fact, since January, losses on flat-rolled products have been averaging $2 million a month." These losses are continuing, he said.

Armco's net income for the first half fell to $64.4 million, or $2.06 a share, from $85.8 million, or $2.90 a share, two years ago.

Observers said it was likely that other major steelmakers—which were "studying" the news—would follow Armco's move soon.

Late today, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel said it will also raise base prices on all flat-rolled steel products. The company described its prices as "fully competitive" with the hikes announced by Armco.

Others 'Study' What to Do

Conflicting Emotions Buffet Stock Prices in Slow Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, tugged by bargain hunting on one hand and by inflation concerns on the other, finished mixed on moderate turnover today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.52 to 813.67 after losing 7.90 yesterday.

Volume totaled 16.28 million shares, compared with 15.47 million yesterday.

Analysts added that investors appeared to be awaiting figures on the July wholesale prices due as the stock market opens for trading tomorrow.

While the steel price situation helped buoy steel shares, it was regarded as somewhat of a dampening influence of the remainder of the market because of its possible impact on inflation.

U.S. Steel rose 1 5.8 to 61 and Republic gained 1 1/8 to 31 1/4. Armco, however, dipped 1/8 to 27.

Digital Equipment, another firm spot, climbed 3 7/8 to 110 1/2 after coming in with improved profits for the year.

But Merck, a volume leader, declined 1 1/8 to 69 5/8. Some analysts suggest that its profit growth rate may be hampered by increased competition.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.20 to 87.13.

In the money market, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York drained reserves from the banking system.

Banking analysts did not view this as a new shift in monetary policy. Rather, they believe the Fed anticipates a sizable increase in bank reserves next week and is getting an early start in offsetting the upsurge.

The analysts expect the Treasury's balances at the Fed will be completely used up during the coming week, and that the Treasury will be required to borrow heavily from the Fed to meet cash needs until Aug. 15, when it receives the proceeds from last week's financing operation.

When the Treasury borrows from the Fed, the analysts explained, the effect is to create new money until it is repaid.

Given current concern with too rapid money supply growth, the analysts said they expect the Fed to offset the entire amount of the Treasury borrowing by contracting bank reserves.

Just as the markets closed, the Treasury announced in Washington that it will sell $6 billion in bills and notes over the next two weeks to raise additional cash.

The department said the additional financing was needed because some foreign governments have been cashing in non-marketable Treasury issues and because government spending has been running at a higher rate than anticipated.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.17 to 84.59.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures closed on generally strong tones. Gains in oats, wheat, corn and soybeans ranged from about 5 cents a bushel to 13 cents. Soy oil rose some 75 points while meal futures advanced about $2 a ton.

A major corn grower's group reported that a survey of its membership indicated this year's corn crop could total 5.75 billion bushels, about 400 million fewer than the government has estimated.

The report strongly influenced new buying of corn futures and prices rose. For the same reason, buyers moved into the soybean pit and pushed prices up. Oats, wheat, soybean oil and meal followed.

Consumer Credit Advances in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug 6 (AP).—Americans increased their indebtedness during June by the largest amount in nine months, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

Total consumer credit increased $545 million for the second monthly advance. Consumer credit had declined in six of the seven months previous to May's $72 million rise.

The June increase, the largest since September's $679 million rise, apparently reflected consumer confidence inspired by income tax rebates and social security payments provided by the government in an effort to prod the economy out of the recession

Company Reports

American Motors

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	646.0	581.0
Profits (millions)	10.1	19.0
Per Share	0.33	0.62
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,600.0	1,600.0
Profits (millions)	—43.2*	34.6
Per Share	—	1.19

*Loss

Boeing

	1975	1974
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,039.8	968.7
Profits (millions)	19.95	18.4
Per Share	0.94	0.87
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,879.7	1,810.1
Profits (millions)	38.4	36.0
Per Share	1.81	1.70

Bonn Rejects Call to Speed Reflation Plan

W. German Jobless Rate Climbs to 4.5%

BONN, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—The rise in unemployment here last month will not force the Cabinet to speed action on a plan to stimulate the economy, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said yesterday.

He said the Cabinet would adhere to the previously announced schedule, under which a program is due to be announced late this month. The government is expected to decide to spend an additional 4 billion to 6 billion deutsche marks, mostly in construction, to counteract unemployment.

The federal labor office announced earlier in the day that 4.5 per cent of the workforce was jobless last month, up from 4.4 per cent in June and 2.2 per cent a year earlier.

July unemployment meant 1,035,200 persons were without work.

The number of persons laid off or on short-time work declined to 649,300 in July from 804,400 a month earlier but remained well above the 141,000 of a year earlier. Open positions numbered 255,500 in July, down from 263,200 in June and 353,000 a year earlier.

Among the July unemployed were 134,000 foreigners, or 5.5 per cent of the foreign work force, against 156,200, or 6.5 per cent in June. The decline was attributed to the fact that many foreign workers have returned home in recent weeks, officials said.

Of the short-time workers, the largest single total was 137,200 in the electrical industry, followed by 94,700 in machine building.

The July report of the IFO economic research institute in Munich predicted that unemployment would rise to 1.4 million to 1.5 million persons early next year.

Meanwhile, the federal labor office released a study showing that jobless persons tend to remain out of work longer now than in the past. The study, produced at the end of May, determined that 32 per cent of registered unemployed persons had been out of work more than six months, up from 23.5 per cent a year earlier.

There is a strong and direct correlation between age and length of unemployment, the study showed. Among workers under 20 years of age, 52.5 per cent had been out of work less than three months. But only 26.5 per cent of the 60-65 year-olds could say the same thing.

German economists doubt an upswing can be expected before next year, and then only if the world economic situation, and especially the U.S. market, picks up considerably.

Since one in every four jobs here is tied to exports, the revival of the economy is dependent on an improved climate abroad.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing have agreed to coordinate the anti-recessionary programs, but the U.S. economy is still the one that affects most markedly the economic health of its European trading partners.

Bonn economists forecast a drop of 20 billion DM in Germany's trade surplus this year, the equivalent of more than 3 per cent of its gross national product. Foreign orders for the first five months declined 21.5 per cent from last year's level, while domestic demand for the period slackened by 10.5 per cent.

Jury Indicts Gulf Oil Corp.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Gulf Oil Corp., the nation's seventh largest corporation, was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on charges that it violated the Federal Energy Administration's crude oil entitlements program.

The five-count indictment was the first criminal action taken against a major oil company for failing to comply with the seven-month-old program, which is intended to equalize the cost of domestic crude oil for all U.S. refiners.

Conviction on each count could bring fines of $5,000 to Gulf and its subsidiary, Gulf Oil Corp.-U.S., as well as to co-defendant Z. D. Bonner, president of the subsidiary.

For five days beginning Feb. 1, the indictment alleges, Gulf "willfully failed" to purchase some 775,000 entitlements worth about $3.9 million issued to smaller domestic refiners who own less than the average holdings of crude oil.

As authorized by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act in 1973, the program requires refiners with larger than average supplies of price-controlled, low-cost crude oil to make entitlement payments to the smaller companies, who are forced to purchase high-cost uncontrolled crude oil. The first payment was due last Jan. 31.

A Gulf spokesman said he was "astonished" that the indictment was handed down, and said there was "no basis" for the charges.

"Gulf has purchased all entitlements the FEA has required since the program began," he said. "It has cost a total of about $83 million, just for the right to run domestic oil through our own refineries."

U.K. Banks' Loan Demand Sluggish, but Charges Go Up

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—Britain's major clearing banks disclosed today that their loan demand at mid-year was considerably lower than normal. But instead of reducing their loan charges they have raised them.

Though this Alice-in-Wonderland approach startled some observers, the clearing banks justified the increase by citing a cost squeeze. Recently, all five banks, which account for more than half the nation's sterling deposits, reported sharply lower half-year earnings.

Led by Barclays Bank, the five clearing banks yesterday raised their loan charges a half point while bringing their deposit rates by only a quarter point, thus increasing the profitability on lending.

Deryk Weyer, general manager of Barclays, said that "the increase of a quarter percent in our deposit rate reflects the need, shown in our recent interim results, to improve the present trend of profitability."

Meanwhile, statistics released by the clearing banks showed that their combined sterling loans to residents rose £609 million in the four weeks ended July 16 compared with a £1.06 billion increase in July 1974. The increase last month was a lot less than normal for a period when mid-year interest charges are debited.

As of July 16, clearing banks had £14.26 billion of loans outstanding, up from £13.65 billion on June 18, but still below the £15.14 billion outstanding on July 17, 1974.

The year-to-year decline in loan demand reflected the general weakness of Britain's economy. In particular, companies have allowed their inventories to run down and also cut back on capital spending programs.

Normally, a slackening of business activity would have encouraged banks to lower their interest charges. However, the Bank of England raised its minimum lending rate one point to 11 per cent a little more than two weeks ago to help steady sterling's exchange rate. This raised the possibility that corporations would be able to borrow from the clearing banks and relend the proceeds in the money market at a profit.

The clearing banks normally charge whatever their base rate is plus one point to prime corporate customers. However, by increasing their base rates a half point to 10 per cent effective today, the clearing banks appear to have eliminated possibilities for this interest-rate arbitrage.

But at the same time the clearing banks will presumably discourage corporate borrowing altogether.

The clearing banks comprise Barclays Bank, National Westminster Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank and Williams & Glyn.

Sterling Declines

On the foreign exchange market, sterling declined to another record low against the dollar today although the Bank of England apparently intervened to support the rate.

The pound fell to a record low of $2.1280, down from $2.1410 yesterday. Its trade-weighted average depreciation against 10 currencies widened to 27.2 per cent, from 26.9 per cent, but the depreciation was still less than the record 29.2 per cent set July 1.

Israel Devalues Pound 2 Per Cent

JERUSALEM, Aug 6 (UPI).—Israel devalued its pound yesterday by 2 per cent, bringing its new value to 8.24 to the U.S. dollar.

The previous rate was 6.12 to the dollar. The move was part of the government's new policy of "creeping devaluation," which allows a drop of up to 2 per cent every month.

A special committee charged with deciding when to impose the minidevaluations made the announcement at 15 minutes after midnight. The first such devaluation was made on June 18, when the pound went from six to the dollar to 6.12.

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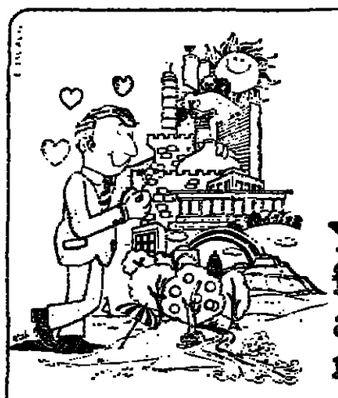
IOS FUNDS (IN LIQUIDATION)

To the Investors in

THE FUND OF FUNDS LIMITED
ITT, an INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST
IOS GROWTH FUND LIMITED

The Liquidators of the above funds announce that if any Investor has not received a Statement of Account showing his Share Balance at 3rd August, 1973, he should notify his address to the Liquidators, BP 44, 01210 Ferney-Voltaire, France, stating his account number on all correspondence.

Investors in Venture Fund (International) N.V. will be contacted in due course. There is no need for them to write unless their address of record has changed.



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Bank Leumi בנק לאומי
LE-ISRAEL B.M. לישראל בע"מ
TOTAL GROUP ASSETS EXCEED $ 6.8 BILLION*

• This solicitation of Deposits is not applicable and is not addressed to any person in any jurisdiction in which such solicitation is not permitted by law.
*(On December 31, 1974)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
82⅝	46½	AbbLab 1.44	16	97	70⅞	70¼	70½	— ⅜
47⅜	35⅝	AbbiLab wi		7	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
47½	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	51	42½	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅜
10⅛	7	AcmeClv .50	5	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	AdmDg .04e	6	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		23	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	61	130	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
10	7¼	AdvInv .28e		22	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
29⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	14	137	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	56	9⅛	8⅞	9	
4⅞	1⅛	Aileen Inc	9	55	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
79⅝	44½	AirPrd .20b	18	81	69	68⅛	68⅞	+ ⅝
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	27	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	10½	AircoInc .50	6	44	20	19⅝	19⅞	
3⅝	1	AJ Industrls	6	24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17¾	10½	Akzona 1.20	40	47	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z240	79⅛	79	79	+ ½
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	10	19	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
19⅝	13⅝	AlbanyIn .60	8	23	15⅛	14⅞	14¾	— ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	18	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	12	18	18	18	
26⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	10	160	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
13¼	7½	AlcoStd .56	4	29	11½	11⅜	11½	— ¼
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	21	118	21⅜	20¼	20⅞	— ¼
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	11	51	5¾	5½	5¾	
6⅝	3	AllsnMt .43d	21	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45d	3	31	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	AllegLud 1.90	4	26	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	41	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅞	AllenGrp .40	11	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	149	36⅝	35½	36⅜	+ ⅝
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7	9	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	6	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	1⅞	AlldStr 1.60	8	227	36¾	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		9	2⅝	2½	2½	
12⅞	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	133	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	AlphaP .36p	4	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	12	371	45½	45¼	45⅜	+ ½
46⅞	26¼	AmalgSug 3	2	17	35¾	35¼	35½	— ⅛
56¼	28¼	Amax 1.75	10	240	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		3	129	128	129	+ ⅞
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Amcord .26	6	1	5	5	5	
18¼	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
32½	25½	Amrc pf2.60		7	32½	31½	31½	— 1½
23⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	150	18⅞	18½	18¾	
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		18	49¼	49⅛	49¼	
22	7⅝	AAirFilt .44	10	43	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Am Airlin		147	8⅛	8	8⅛	
14½	3¾	A Baker .40	37	13	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
42⅜	30½	A Brnds 2.48	7	90	37¼	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
27⅜	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	8	234	19¾	19	19	— ⅝
12⅞	5	AmBldM .56	6	66	11½	11¼	11⅜	
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	72	29½	28⅞	28¾	— ⅛
20¼	18¾	A Can pfl.75		9	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		13	2	2	2	
19¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	4	15¼	16	16⅛	+ ½
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	7	900	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
13	7⅝	AmDist 12p	67	5	8	7⅞	8	
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	11	19	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	AmDualVt		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
73	71	ADul pf.84a		7	72⅜	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
21	14¼	AmElPw 2	9	566	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
12¼	3⅝	AFamliv .24	7	62	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	19	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14¼	11¼	AmF pf1.50		z70	13½	13½	13½	
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.5ee		73	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		8	15⅝	15½	15½	
13⅞	9	A Gnlns .60	5	47	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
22½	17⅞	A Gln pf1.60		6	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	46	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43¼	27¾	A Home .92	23	978	34⅛	33⅝	33½	— ⅝
191½	128	A Home pf 2		1	152	152	152	—12
36½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	23	21 3	29¾	26⅞	29¾	+ 1⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest		10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	67	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	6	459	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		456	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
35¼	31	ANatG 2.54b	6	232	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Am Sealing	8	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	AmShip .65b	500	29	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
16½	8¼	AmStand .80	6	58	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		3	53	53	53	
9⅝	6	AmSteril .28	12	45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
29	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	90	26⅛	25½	26¼	
52	44¼	AmT&T 3.40	9	1002	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
56⅝	49	AmTT&T pf 4		57	53¼	53	53⅛	
46¼	40½	ATT pfB3.74		15	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		17	43¼	43	43¼	
10¼	8⅛	AWafWk .64	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	11	AW 5pfl.25		z300	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	14	AW4.3pf 1.43		z300	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	9	17¾	17½	17⅝	
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	10	5	5	5	
19⅝	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	74	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	11	198	17⅞	16⅞	17	— ⅝
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	3	17	17	16¾	16⅝	— ⅜
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	34	52	33	32½	33	+ ½
14⅛	6⅝	Ampco .40e	4	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	325	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅜
4⅝	1¾	Amrep Corp		5	2½	2½	2½	
31⅞	25⅛	Amstar 2.40	2	17	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		1	8	8	8	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	44	62¼	61	61	— 1
8¼	5⅝	Amrel .22	4	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅞	13½	Anacond .60	3	303	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	14	21¼	21	21	
34⅞	20⅛	AnderClay 1	7	21	30¼	29¾	30¼	— ¼
8⅛	4⅛	Angelica .12	7	53	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
22¾	13¼	AnsulCo .62t	3	94	14⅜	14	14⅛	
15	9⅛	Apache .50	6	25	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	10	45	22	22	22	
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		52	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13	9¾	APL Cp .60	5	59	10	9⅞	9⅞	
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z100	66	66	66	
4	1¼	Applld Mag		19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	46¼	ARA Svc	13	23	48	45⅞	48	+ 1¾
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	7	4	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	
35⅝	16⅝	ArchrD .25b	16	148	34⅛	33	33	— ⅝
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		16	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	136	15⅛	14½	14½	— ½
7¼	4¾	ArkBest .28r		6	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	6	47	26¾	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		43	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	5¼	Armada Cp	6	4	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	144	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅛
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf2.10		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		290	48	47¼	48	+ ¼
28	20¼	ArmstCk .80	26	131	21⅞	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅞
17¼	10½	Armst Rub	12	20	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
14	10½	AroCorp 1	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	31	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
47¼	35⅛	ASA Ltd .80		276	43⅝	42⅛	43	— ½
19¾	13½	Asarco .60	6	424	13¾	13½	13¾	
24⅞	16⅛	AshlOil 1.50	4	65	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	60	27¼	26⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	44	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.30e		18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	24	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	380	101⅝	100	101	+ 1
185¾	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	171	171	171	— ⅝
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		84	67¼	66½	67	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		207	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	123	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
65	27¼	AutDat .20e	29	87	53¼	52⅞	53	— ⅛
6	1¼	Autom Ind	5	64	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅜	Avco Corp		103	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		23	1	1	1	
23¼	9¼	AvcoCp pf		69	18¾	17¾	18¾	
38⅞	21¾	AveryPd .30	19	47	22¾	21⅞	22	— ⅞
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	10	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9⅞	4⅞	AvnetInc .40	4	186	7⅝	7½	7⅛	
47½	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		1	40½	40½	40½	— 4½
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	21	861	40¼	39	40⅛	+ 1¾
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	15	13	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅜	13½	BabckW .80	8	70	23	22⅛	22½	
7⅜	3	Bache .20e	11	133	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
11⅞	4½	BakerIn .20	9	256	8¾	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅝
56	32	BakerOil .42	16	225	48⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— 1½
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	11⅝	Ball Co .70	7	5	19¼	19	19	— ½
22¾	15½	BalGE 1.96	6	153	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
18⅛	11½	BanCal 1.34	8	5	16¼	16¾	16¼	
41¼	23⅛	Bandag Inc	23	151	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17	9	BengP pf 2		1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	8	31¾	31½	31½	
13¾	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	33	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	66	37¾	36⅝	36⅞	— 1¼
30⅝	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		46	29½	28	28¼	— ⅛
18⅞	11¼	BardCR .20	14	83	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
11¾	6⅝	BasicInc .60	3	13	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	2	171	20⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ⅝
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	14	575	32¼	30⅝	31⅛	— 1⅝
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	30	484	39	38⅛	39	
18	14½	BaySIG 1.80	5	4	16⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
24⅞	14¾	Bearing .40	8	21	18⅝	18	18⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .72	11	210	19¾	18⅞	19	— ⅝
38⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	13	30	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— 1
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	18	492	34	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .70	5	56	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
31	15	Beker .28	3	50	21	20½	20⅞	+ ½
22	11¼	BelcoP .80e	3	13	17⅝	17⅝	17½	
17	12¾	Belden 1.20	8	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
22¼	18⅛	Bell How .84	7	80	18⅛	17½	18	+ ¼
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	7	27	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
44½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	8	67	39⅝	37⅞	38	— ⅝
65⅝	36	Bendix pf 3		4	57½	56½	56½	— 1½
21¾	14½	BenflCp 1.25	5	230	16¾	16¼	16¾	
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z30	47	47	47	— 1
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		6	50½	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅝
7⅝	3	BentStd Mtg		12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
3⅞	2⅝	BengtB .07e	5	407	2¾	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
5	2⅞	Berkey Pho		121	3⅞	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Best Prod	13	54	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	24¼	BethStl 2a	4	x336	34½	33½	34⅛	+ ⅞
63	35⅝	BigThre .48	21	23	54	53⅝	54	+ ½
36¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	28	275	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	24	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
15¼	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .80	9	184	14½	14	14	— ½
33⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	8	42	26½	27¼	26¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅞	15⅝	Boeing .80	7	286	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
27¼	10½	BoiseCas .65	8	401	21	20½	21	+ ¼
26⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	8	220	23	22⅝	22⅞	
19⅝	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	9	88	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
3¾	1¼	Bormans	5	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅜	15⅝	BosEd 2.44	8	41	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z70	81	81	81	— ½
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		82	10⅝	10½	10½	
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	5	264	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
50¼	36½	BriggsS 1.60	14	9	45¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	14	141	58¾	57⅝	58⅜	+ ¾
46	33	BristM pf 2		4	40¼	29¼	40¼	+ 1
12¼	4½	BritPet .40e	3	42	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	17	19	18¾	18¾	
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	29	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.20	7	25	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	5	94	7	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	8	144	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
16	9½	BrushW .40	6	8	12¼	12	12¼	
7	3½	BT Mtg .90g		9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
51¼	28	BucyErie 1	17	82	44	43¼	43⅜	— ⅝
10⅛	7⅛	BuddCo .60	11	x35	8¾	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
5¼	4½	BudCo pf.60		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	12	BuffFor 1.20	16	6	23	23	23	
9⅝	6⅝	BulovaW .20	5	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22⅛	18½	BunkHil 1.86		4	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅝
8	3⅛	BunkrR .20b		58	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
28¼	14½	Burlind 1.20	16	68	25½	24⅝	25	+ ½
42⅞	29⅝	BurlNo .85e	9	135	30½	29¾	30⅛	
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
32	11½	Burndy .82	11	7	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
110¾	61½	Burrghs .60	24	323	92¼	89⅝	91¼	+ 1¼

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅝	CabCab For		22	3¼	3	3	— ⅜
23⅝	15¼	Cabot Cp .92	125	7	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	7	30	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Financ		67	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	14	75	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Camrn Brn		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
36¾	26¼	CamRL .60a	18	30	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
34	27⅞	CamSp 1.24	12	42	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
17⅞	13¼	CdnPac .86e	6	40	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
12¾	7⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	32	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
43½	22	CapCit Com	12	14	35¾	34¾	35¼	— ½
28⅝	21½	Cap Hold .34	13	127	22¼	21⅞	21¾	— ¼
47¾	23¼	Carbor 1.70	6	44	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
3	2	Carling OKe		5	2½	2½	2½	
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	6	8	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z90	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	80	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	153	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
26	24½	CarP pf2.67		27	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	83	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	38	39	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
13¼	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		6	11¼	11	11	— ½
25	13¾	Cart Hwl .80	12	30	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
42½	24¾	CartHw pf 2		2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	8	62	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	67	5	8	8	8	— ½
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	112	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
70⅝	48	CaterTr 1.80	12	270	67⅝	66	67¼	+ 1
54	28⅞	CBS 1.46	12	134	47½	46¼	47½	+ 1½
37	20½	CBS pf 1		2	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
2⅛	⅞	CCI Corp		40	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18½	11¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	11	16	15¼	16	
38½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	162	38	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		4	50⅛	50	50	
11½	5	Centex .12	24	82	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
18⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	CenIlLt 1.60	8	22	16¾	16½	16⅝	
48	43¾	CnlLt pf4.50		z90	46½	46½	46½	
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z500	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
13½	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	51	13⅛	13	13	
20⅛	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	35	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	10	9	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	8	271	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
16	10	CenSova .60	10	72	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	8	55	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	
25	6½	Centrn Data	11	183	17⅞	16¼	17¼	— ½
17½	11⅝	Cerro 1.20	8	12	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
13½	6¾	Cert-teed .60		49	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20¼	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	22	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
18¾	10½	Champint 1	8	147	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
62	46	Chml pf5.50		z20	61	61	61	— 1
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		12	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	125	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
6½	4¾	Charter Co	3	182	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
27½	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	42	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		21	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
38½	25½	ChaseM 2.20	4	207	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	ChasT 7.73e		96	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	16	6	6	6	
45⅛	22⅛	Chemtn 1.10	4	419	37	34½	36½	+ 1½
43⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	47	39½	38⅝	38¾	— ½
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	20	561	57¼	55½	55⅞	— 1¾
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	6	147	32⅝	31¾	32	+ ¼
16⅛	10¼	ChiEasll .65	4	15	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		27	6½	6⅛	6¼	
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	66	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
6	2⅞	Chris Craft		55	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅞	Chromal .70	5	53	12	11½	12	
14½	7⅝	Chrysler		637	12⅛	11⅝	12	
2⅞	1⅝	Chrysler wt		47	1⅝	1½	1½	
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		63	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	2½	CI Rlt Inv		20	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18½	14¼	CinnGE 1.64	6	77	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
48½	40¼	CinGE pf 4		z100	45	45	45	
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	7	18¼	16⅛	18¼	
37½	20⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	135	34⅞	33	33	— 1½
39	26⅝	Citicorp .88	12	1592	33¼	31¾	33¼	— ⅛
59½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	7	135	43¼	42½	43	— ½
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Citizns Mtg		14	2	2	2	
9¼	4¾	CityInvst .66	16	120	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		5	1⅛	1	1	
19½	11¾	CityIn pf B2		21	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
34½	22⅞	ClarkE 1.60	8	9	29⅛	29	29	
14½	7¼	ClarkOil .50		45	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	5	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—
103½	66⅛	ClvClf 2.60a	11	62	98⅞	98	98⅞	+ ⅝
28⅝	23⅛	ClvElIll 2.48	7	43	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
115¼	105½	ClevEl pf 12		z60	114	114	114	
81	68½	ClEIll pf7.40		z500	76	76	76	— 1
13½	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	237	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
8	3¼	CluetPea .30		41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		69	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
7⅞	2⅞	CNA Finl		176	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		103	12	11⅝	12	
17	9½	CNA I 1.06a		28	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	CNAL pf2.10		4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	379	8½	8¼	8½	
20⅛	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		17	18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	348	78⅞	75⅝	78⅝	+ 3⅜
9⅞	4¾	CocaBtlg .40	17	156	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	8	22	10½	10	10⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	15	225	28½	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	4¾	CollinAlk .40	40	41	9	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Collins Fd	85	12	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
41⅞	24⅞	ColPenn .40	13	105	31⅞	29½	31⅝	+ 1
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	7	5	20½	20¼	20¼	
35⅝	23¾	ColtInd 2	2	131	29½	28¾	29⅛	— ⅜
54⅝	41½	Colt pf4.25		2	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ¼
28⅛	22⅝	ColGas 20.6	7	46	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
56½	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		4	56½	55½	56	— ¼
		ColGpt 10.96		6	54	54	54	
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	17	94	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	
22¼	12⅞	ColuSOh 2	6	138	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅝
5	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
16⅞	5	Combd Com	6	143	10½	9½	10	
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	13	336	49⅛	48⅜	49	+ ⅛
29½	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	9	49	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	7¾	ComEoA wt		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	25½	ComE pf2.87		9	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
23⅛	17	ComwE pf 2		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22¼	17¾	ComE pf1.90		10	20½	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
12⅞	5¼	ComwO .22t		159	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	7	80	21⅝	20	21	+ ¾
6⅞	1¾	Comput Sci	14	69	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	239	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	3¾	ConAgra		1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	ConeM 1.20a	5	29	25	24⅝	24⅞	
13¾	4½	Congole .20a		97	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	10¼	ConnM 1.60	10	23	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
22⅛	10⅞	Conrac .60	8	17	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
14½	7½	ConEd 1.10e	4	159	12¾	12	12⅝	— ⅛
46¼	36½	ConEd pf 5		4	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅞	ConFds 1.35	53	105	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		6	50	50	50	+ ½
17½	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	72	8	16	16	16	— ⅝
27	21⅜	ConNGs 2.18	6	36	23½	23⅛	23⅜	
19⅛	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	9	105	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
69⅛	55	CnPw pf7.76		z30	69	69	69	
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z200	68	68	68	— 1
68	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z170	64	63	63	— 2
59½	56	CnPw pf5.50		17	56	55¼	55¾	— ⅜
42¼	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z270	42½	40⅞	41⅞	+ 1
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin	11	89	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	23	ContCan 1.80	7	74	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+ ½
9½	7½	ContlCop .50	2	10	7½	7½	7½	
13	11½	ContCop pf1.25		z10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
43	22½	ContCp 2.60	10	98	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	— ½
46⅛	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	7	33	42⅛	42⅛	42¼	
19¼	6⅝	ContlP 1.20e		70	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Contll Rlty		43	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	9	278	65	64¼	65	+ 1
13⅞	10	ContlTele 1	8	542	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
25½	10⅝	Control Dat		242	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅞	Conwood 2	8	7	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	1¼	CookUn .13r		12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
38½	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	10	17	52¾	51⅝	52⅝	+ 1¼
9⅛	4⅝	Cooper Lab		90	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	CoopTR .60		8	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7½	CopeInd .60	11	4	10⅛	10	10	
37⅞	17½	CoppRg .50a		102	37	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	x10	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		25	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
55⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	23	49	44⅛	43½	44½	
9	4⅛	CowlesC .30	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	9	14	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅜
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	10	167	44½	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
32½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	40	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅜
6	3¼	CreditF .24	12	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
26⅞	14¼	CrockN 1.66	7	66	22⅝	22½	22½	
11⅝	7	CrompK .80	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
22¼	12½	CrouHin .70	7	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
56⅛	46⅝	CroHI pf3.35		2	52½	52⅛	52½	+ ½
23⅛	14⅞	Crown Cork	9	30	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
39¼	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	9	155	34⅞	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	9	56	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—
10⅛	5½	Culligan .40	8	19	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
25½	15¾	CumEng 1a	8	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z100	83	83	83	— 1
6½	5¾	CunnDrg .20	13	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12	9⅞	CurInc 1.03e		8	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	8	178	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	27	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
24⅞	17⅞	Cyclop 1.40a	2	27	17¾	17¾	17½	
31⅛	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	12	24⅞	24⅝	24½	— ⅛

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4¼	DanRiv .10p		20	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
29½	15½	DanaCp 1.36	7	21	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
28⅜	12½	Dartind .60b	8	151	24½	24	24	— ½
32	20½	DartInd pf 2		12	29	29	29	— ½
38⅝	8⅝	Data Genl	20	350	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
29½	6½	DaytHud .72	11	54	18¼	18	18	— ¾
17⅝	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	65	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z270	107	107	107	
13⅝	5½	DeanWit .50	6	82	11	10½	10½	— 1
47¼	34½	Deere 1.80	6	323	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	132	11	10⅞	11	
27¾	20⅛	DetMcn 1.30	7	45	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
41¼	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	13	101	32⅞	32⅜	32½	
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		41	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		25	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ¼
19⅝	12⅛	DennMfg 1	5	34	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅞	Dennys .20	11	119	15¾	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	23	Dentsply .80	16	105	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ¾
16⅝	5⅝	Daserel .25	16	77	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	DeSotoIn .40		73	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	8	87	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
67¾	50½	Det E pf7.75		240	64½	64½	64½	
55¼	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		3	53½	53	53½	+ ¼
15⅝	7⅞	Dexter .35	9	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
36½	24⅝	DiamInt 2	7	59	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	21¾	DiamSh 1.60	7	255	46⅛	45½	45⅞	+ ⅜
40½	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	53¼	52⅝	52½	
25¼	14	Dia of Dl.20		14	22⅛	21⅞	21⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	10	7	8¾	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Dictaphn .60	8	76	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅝	Diebold .45b	9	100	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
5½	3⅛	DiGiorg .08p		19	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
122¼	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	29	528	111⅛	106⅜	110⅛	+ 3⅞
8⅞	4⅞	Dillingm .40	5	76	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
33½	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	11	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
55¼	21¼	Disney .12b	22	851	43½	41⅛	43⅛	+ 1⅝
8⅞	5⅝	Disston .12	6	55	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	Diversfd In	14	30	2⅝	2½	2½	
3⅞	1⅞	DivMtg .88e		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15½	7	DrPepper .30	20	159	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
46½	41⅝	DomeM .80a	14	25	46⅝	45½	46	— ½
4⅛	2⅛	DonLuf Jen		6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
24½	17¾	Donnelly .60	13	142	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	DorOliv .10e	7	35	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
49½	25⅝	Dover 1.20	8	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
94	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	13	478	87⅞	85⅝	87⅛	+ 1⅝
5⅝	3	DPF Inc		53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
44¾	26¾	Dravo 1.00	9	5	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ¼
67½	33⅞	Dresser 1.40	9	227	62½	61⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	DraxBd 1.44		15	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Dreyfus .42e	10	27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
17	16¼	Duk Pw 1.40	10	140	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z210	84	82	84	— 1
83	63	Duke pf8.20		z210	79	79	79	— ⅜
76	63	Duke pf7.80		z300	75	75	75	
26½	24	Duke pf2 69		5	25	25⅞	25	+ ⅛
30¼	13¾	DunBrad 1	16	172	25⅞	24¼	24¼	— 1½
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		36	3	3	3	
122½	87½	duPont 5.25e	31	346	123⅛	121⅝	123	+ 1¼
62½	57	duPont pf4.50		5	59	58¼	59	
17⅝	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	97	16⅝	16¼	16½	
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z10	73½	73½	73½	— 1¼
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z10	21½	21½	21½	
27½	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1230	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Dymoln .40	5	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33	5⅛	E Syst .80a	18	244	25⅞	27⅞	25⅞	
26⅝	14⅝	EagleP 1.04b	6	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	4	8	10	9⅞	10	— ¼
6⅛	3¼	EastAir Lin	25	200	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
33	25¼	EastGsF .80	6	437	25½	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅝
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	7	1	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	24	2053	93¾	91½	91½	— ⅜
29½	15⅝	Eaton 1.80	7	156	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ¼
30	16⅞	Echlin .47	14	15	21	20⅝	20¾	
25½	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	19	85	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	
16¾	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	11	18	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
41⅞	17⅞	EdisBro 1.48	8	5	36¼	36	36	+ ¼
19⅞	10	EG&G .12	15	70	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	
29	11¼	EDS 2.32e	15	40	18¼	17½	17¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	El Mem Mg	18	101	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	ElMg pf.50k		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19¾	7½	Elgin Natl	25	6	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	9	21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅞	10½	ElPaso 1.10	6	82	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
37	19¾	EltraCo 1.60	7	9	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	
40¾	23½	EmerEl .75	20	373	35¼	34⅝	35¼	— ⅜
52	26⅛	EmeryA .56	25	60	40	39	39¾	— ⅝
11⅞	8¼	EmeryIn .40	18	31	10⅝	10	10	
24⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	7	49	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¾
4⅝	1⅝	EMI Lt .39e	10	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
14⅞	5	EmpGas .20	4	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24	14⅞	EnglhdM .80	5	196	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
7	4½	EmlsB .33a	4	18	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
23⅛	14½	Entex 1.20b	8	38	27½	27	27	— ½
27½	8¼	Envirotech	12	23	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
31⅛	21½	EquitGs 2.60	6	25	27⅝	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	11½	EquitLf 1.94e	9	45	17⅛	16½	16¾	
38	24¼	Esmark 1.40	5	151	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
5⅝	3¾	Esquire .32	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
8¾	3⅛	Esterline .32	11	23	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
37½	22⅛	Ethyl 1.30	4	102	32¾	31⅝	31¾	— ⅜
43¾	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		11	42½	42	42	— ⅝
7¼	2⅛	Evans Prod		305	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	24	14¾	13¾	14¼	
23¼	16	Exclsr 1.65a		27	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
92½	66	Exxon 5.30e	7	x473	96⅞	86⅝	86⅞	+ ⅝

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	11	44	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
62½	17	FairCam .80	16	485	48	44¾	47¼	+ 2⅜
9⅛	4⅝	Fairind .30	6	75	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ½
12¾	8	FairmtF .68	8	12	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	8	2	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4¼	FarWst Fnl		3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Farah Mfg		72	7¼	7	7	— ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Feddedrs Cp		150	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
19¼	9¼	FedrlCo 1.40	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	FedMogul 1	12	19	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	FedNMt .80	7	916	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
18	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11	3¼	FedSign .30	5	24	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅜
52	25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	16	145	45¼	44	45	+ ¾
29⅝	15½	FerroCp 1	6	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14¼	10½	Fibrebrd .60		17	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	FidFin .53e	5	9	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
32¼	25¼	FideUn 2.40	7	4	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
14	7¾	FieldcrMll 1	124	44	12¾	12¼	12⅝	— ½
12	6½	FiltrolCp .60	5	5	10¼	10½	10¼	— ⅛
15⅞	5¼	FinSanB .20	5	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	FinlFed .52t	4	35	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅞	Firestn 1.10	7	180	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	FstChar .37t	7	459	11⅞	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
27¼	16⅝	FstChic .55	8	69	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
46⅞	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	13	16	41½	40¾	41½	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	FstMiss .36	3	295	13¾	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	80	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅝
24⅝	18½	FsNStBn 2	6	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
22	13¼	FstPa 1.32	6	63	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		15	3	3	3	
10⅝	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	72	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅝	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	7	6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
39	19½	FischM 1.10	7	15	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	7	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅞	4¾	FishrSci .20	9	48	11½	10¾	11⅝	
18⅞	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	25	149	11½	11⅛	11⅝	—
14⅝	10⅝	Fleming .80	9	34	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅝
13½	7⅛	FlexiVan .20	5	256	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	9	46	19¾	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		2	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ½
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	8	46	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
15¼	8½	FlaGas .90	5	41	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
26⅞	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	106	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
27	15¾	FlaPwL 1.46	7	437	22½	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	16	FlaStl 1.50	4	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
49	15	FluorCp .40	17	749	37⅝	35⅝	36⅞	+ ¾
18⅞	10⅞	FMC .92	4	160	16¼	15½	16	+ ½
32	25	FMC pf2.25		4	30	30	30	— ½
6¼	4¼	Fd Fair .20	7	16	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
9¼	5½	FooteCB .80	8	5	9	9	9	
42½	32⅝	FordM 2.40	27	378	38¾	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
14⅞	10⅞	ForMcK .92	6	58	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
26	15¼	FMK pf1.80		4	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		12	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
33⅛	13⅝	FtHowP .48	12	39	25⅝	24¾	25¼	+ ⅝
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	7	74	27	26	26½	— ⅝
41⅞	23	Foxboro .60	14	23	36	35½	35½	— ½
32⅝	13¼	FrnklnM .50	13	289	24½	23½	24¼	+ ¾
37⅞	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	6	62	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
20⅞	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	86	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Fuqua Ind	9	118	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	2¾	Gable Ind	5	26	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		46	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	77	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
18⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
35⅛	26½	GATX 1.80	7	39	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
46	36⅞	GATX pf2.50		3	41	41	41	— 1
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	5	3	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
24½	19¼	GamS pf1.75		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
23	17⅛	GamS pf1.60		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
38⅝	23	Gannett .52	20	62	33	32½	32½	— ⅝
29¾	17¾	GardDen .76	12	122	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅞	Gartinkl .95	7	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
22½	11¼	Garlock .96	6	10	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Gateway In		6	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅝	2⅞	GCA Corp	8	78	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	5¼	Gemini Cap		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅞	11	GeminIn 1a		1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
43⅝	31½	GnAOil .80b	8	33	34	33½	33¼	
11¾	7⅝	GenBanc .98	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7¼	GnCable .72	5	243	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	5	5	14	14	14	
24	7½	G Cinma .44	9	18	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
6½	2¼	Gen Devlpt	4	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	19	Gen Dynam	8	201	44½	42⅝	44	+ 1¼
52⅝	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	15	607	45⅛	44⅝	45	— ⅛
27⅞	18⅝	GenFood 1.40	12	129	24	22¾	23	— ⅜
13⅝	12½	GnGth 1.18e	16	13	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
13⅝	4⅛	GenHost .50	5	20	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
14¼	5	Gen Instru	7	318	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
31½	24½	GnInsir pf 3		5	29¾	29¾	29¾	
20	6¼	GenMed .20	10	94	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— 1¼
57½	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	17	93	53⅛	52⅛	52⅝	— ⅝
53⅝	31¾	GnMot 2.65e	16	1274	50⅛	49	49⅞	— ⅜
68⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		6	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	+ 1⅛
51¾	45½	GMot pf3.75		5	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
5⅛	4⅝	GnPort .20p		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	6	119	15⅛	14⅞	15½	+ ½
11⅛	5⅝	G Refr .30e	3	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
42⅞	23⅞	GnSignal .76	13	40	35¼	34½	35⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Gen Steel	4	19	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
26	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	11	470	23	22⅝	22⅞	
33½	25⅝	GTlEl pf2.50		2	31¾	31½	31½	
17⅞	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	86	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Genesco Inc		100	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	15	Genslar 1.20	6	27	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	23	4	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
48	25¾	GaPac .80b	15	347	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
71½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z10	71	71	71	+ 1
21¼	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	36	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
198½	127½	GettyOil 2e	14	38	181	178½	180	+ ¾
5¼	4⅝	GF Bus .32a	5	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
14½	10	GlanPCem 1	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅛	7½	GlbrFin .58t	5	30	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3	GiddLw .30e	4	53	6⅝	6	6	
13⅝	8	GlfdHill .52	6	6	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	9	76	26⅝	25½	26⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	10	238	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Gleason Wk		6	8¼	8	8	— ¼
17⅝	10¼	Global Mar	9	65	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17½	12¼	GlobrUn 1	6	18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅞	9½	GoldWt Fin	7	19	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13½	Goodrh 1.12	5	61	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	9	196	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
15⅛	6½	GorJwlA .32	6	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	16	Gouldin 1.20	6	45	24⅛	23¼	24	— ⅜
22⅞	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		10	13	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
29⅝	22⅛	Grace 1.60	5	167	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	17¾	Grainger .38	20	14	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	GrandUn .30	9	74	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
25	13¼	Granity 1.50	4	11	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Grant WT		122	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
13	6¼	GravDrg .50	5	5	10⅞	10½	10⅞	—
13⅞	7½	GtAtlPac		39	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	19	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
15½	10⅝	GtNoir 1.10e	15	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40⅛	28⅝	GtNorN 2.40	4	15	37⅝	37	37¼	— ⅝
39	13½	GtWnFin .44	6	318	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	
46⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.72e	2	69	41⅞	39⅞	40¼	— ⅝
18	15	GtWn pf1.88		15	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	9	27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
29½	22¼	GrGt pf1.76		3	27½	27½	27½	— 1
15¼	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	11	73	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		37	2⅝	2½	2½	
28	10	Grumm .60	5	627	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
12	6¼	Guartn .16e	11	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Guard Mtg		32	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	GHLfHld .50	6	77	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	472	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	11⅝	GlfRes .75e	3	662	19½	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
31½	15⅝	GlfR pfB1.20		12	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
14¼	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	57	12⅞	12½	12¾	
53½	37	GlfSU pf4.40		260	50½	47½	49½	— 1
44	22½	GlfWn 1.10a	6	225	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
211¼	201¼	GlfWInd wi		3	203	203	203	
4⅞	4	GlfWn wt wi		251	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
76¼	45	GlfW pf 3.67		24	71	70	71	+ 1
6½	1⅝	Gulton Ind	14	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29¾	20½	Hack W 2.48	12	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	14	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
167	115	Hallibtn 1.32	20	254	165½	163⅞	165¼	
17½	12⅛	HemrlP 1.20	4	87	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
5½	3⅛	Hammond	7	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	3⅞	Handlmn .40	7	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36½	20¼	HandH .80e		6	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
12¾	6⅛	HanesCp .68		25	11⅝	11½	11½	
47¾	24⅛	Hanna 1.35	10	24	41¾	40	40	
22¾	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	29	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8	3	Hardees	15	40	7¼	7	7	
32¾	23⅞	Harnisf 1.20	5	525	25¾	25¾	25¾	
17⅝	8	Harrah .25a	11	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
28⅛	14½	Harris 1.20		29	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	HartSMx .60	6	26	8¾	8½	8⅝	
10⅝	6¼	HarteHk .30	10	25	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	
17⅛	14¾	HatSe 1.44a		3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
25½	16½	HawlEl 1.60	7	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
5⅝	2¼	Hazeltine		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅛	5½	Hecks .32	9	17	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	
23⅞	13½	HeclaM .37t	20	69	22⅞	21⅝	21¾	
15⅝	6⅝	Hellem .48e	10	12	12¼	12	12¼	
57	38½	HeinzH 1.36	11	78	45⅞	45¼	45¼	
8	2⅝	Helene Curt	6	53	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
31½	23	Hellerint .84	12	25	23½	28	28⅛	
131	100	Hller pf4.07		2	120½	120¼	120½	
44⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	16	104	38¾	37⅝	38¼	
7⅞	6	HemInc .84e		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34¾	21½	Hercules .80	29	260	30	29	29¾	+
20⅞	10⅝	HershFd .80	9	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
27⅛	20⅝	Hesston .80	5	9	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
30⅞	25⅝	Hestn pf1.60		12	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
50½	20½	Heublin 1.10	4	120	40¼	39½	40	
120½	56⅝	HewltPk .30	31	603	103½	101⅝	102¼	
8⅞	3½	High Voltg	11	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	12⅛	Hillenbd .68	8	18	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
29	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	12	8	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	22	4⅝	4	4	
26½	11½	Hobart .80	15	3	24	23⅝	23¾	
15⅝	8½	HoernrW .72	6	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	2¾	Hoff Elctrn		89	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
15¼	5⅛	Holiday .35	9	275	11	10⅝	10⅝	
23	11⅛	HlidyA 1.70t		2	17½	17½	17½	
33⅞	22½	HollySug 3a	2	11	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
55½	34½	Homestk 1a	17	94	48¼	47⅝	48¼	
40½	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	11	233	30⅝	29⅞	30	
22½	12¾	HoovBll 1.36	8	10	21⅝	21	21¼	
4½	1⅝	Horizon Cp	5	39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26¾	8⅝	HospCpA .20	10	214	19¾	18⅝	19	
10⅞	5⅝	HosMntl .36	6	80	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
20⅞	7¼	Houdail .80a	5	15	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
26	22	Houd pf 2.25		1	25	25	25	
14	6	HougMif .60	7	34	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅞	3⅝	HouFab .20e	10	115	8	7⅝	8	
18½	11⅞	HouseFin 1	6	382	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
34	25½	HouF pf2.50		4	30½	30½	30½	
42	26¾	HouF pf2.37		9	33	32¼	32¾	
26½	20⅜	HousLP 1.56	8	55	21⅝	20⅞	21	
60¼	29¼	HousNGas 1	15	244	53	50¼	51¼	
15	4½	HowJohn .24	11	426	12	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	10⅞	Howmet 1	11	38	19½	19⅝	19½	
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	2	19	19	19	
5	3	HughHat .40	28	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
104¾	61¾	Hughs Tl .80	15	171	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
48⅝	47¼	HughesTl wi		5	46	46	46	
14½	4⅛	Humana	8	122	11	9⅞	10⅝	
16⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	4	48	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	
18⅝	12⅝	Huyck .40	3	41	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	5	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	10¾	ICInds 1.30	6	85	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
36½	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		7	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm		34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	8	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
18¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	13	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	78	7	6⅝	6⅝	
17¼	3½	IDS Rlt .71p		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
48	35½	IlPow pf4.12		z120	44	44	44	
28¼	17	ITW .50	17	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
11½	7½	ImplCpA .20	5	280	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
40½	28⅛	INA Cp 2.10	11	220	33⅝	33	33⅝	
18⅝	14⅛	INA Inv 1.59		18	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Income Cap		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	7½	IncCCu .93e		16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅞	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
71	57½	IndlM pf7.76		z70	68½	68½	68½	
22	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	13	20⅛	19⅞	20	
17⅛	10	IndNat 1.20	21	21	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
8½	5½	Inexco Oil		135	8½	6¼	6⅝	
84⅝	61⅞	IngerR 2.48	2	317	75	74⅝	74⅝	
52½	38	IngR pf2.35		28	48	48	48	
39½	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	6	17	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
44¼	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	6	65	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	
8½	5⅛	Inmont .40	6	39	7	6⅝	7	
9⅝	5⅛	Insilco .70	6	57	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	10½	Insll pfA1.25		17	12⅝	12	12	
40½	27½	InsprCop 2	41	13	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
3⅞	1⅛	Inslit InvTr		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4¾	Integon .28	7	156	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
39⅛	18¾	Interco 1.46	8	16	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
2⅛	1⅜	Infrntl Div	5	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	29	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
227⅝	157¼	IBM 7	5	712	186⅛	184⅝	186	
33⅛	23⅝	IntFlav .30b	32	225	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
30½	19¾	IntHarv 1.70	4	151	24⅝	24	24⅛	
12¼	6½	IntHold .68e		20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
48½	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	193	37¼	36¼	36⅝	
11	6½	Int Mining	11	78	9⅛	9	9	
26	17¼	IntMulti 1.36	6	11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
29⅛	21⅞	InNick 1.40a	7	96	26	25⅝	25⅝	
54⅞	34⅝	IntPaper 2	10	439	54⅛	53¼	53⅝	
8⅝	3⅛	IntRecf .12e	10	47	8⅛	7⅞	8	
25⅛	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	6	1885	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	
49½	32¾	IntTT pfH4		5	46½	46	46	
51	34¼	ITT pf4.50		12	48½	47¼	47¼	
45	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		122	42⅞	42	42	
44¾	32½	IntTT pfK4		20	42⅛	42	42	
30⅝	21	ITT pfN2.25		148	27½	26⅝	26⅝	
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		1	51	51	51	
24	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	6	23	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
15	5	IntrBrd .10e	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅛	11½	IntrsPw 1.48	8	7	15	15	15	
5½	3	IntrstUn .24	4	15	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
34⅝	12¾	Iowa Beef	4	420	26⅝	24⅝	25	
13⅝	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	166	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18½	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.56	7	13	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅝	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	18	20	19¾	20	
17¼	14¾	IowaPS 1.52	6	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
6⅛	2¾	Ipco Hosp	8	54	4½	4⅛	4½	
21⅝	13⅞	ITE Imp .72	8	12	19	18⅝	19	
14⅝	5⅛	Itek Corp		28	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
9½	3¼	Itel Corp	5	120	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅛	8½	IU Intl .85	4	168	11⅝	10⅞	11	
32	22½	IU Int A		33	31	30	30	
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		2	17½	17⅝	17⅝	

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	8	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
16⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	5	11	13¼	12¾	13¼	+
11½	5⅝	JapanF .93e		11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	28⅝	JeffPilot .72	13	97	31⅝	31	31⅝	+
112	101	JrC pf 3.50		z100	110	110	110	+
38½	33½	JerCen pf 4		z10	37	37	37	—
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	1659	21	20⅛	20⅛	—
5⅝	2⅛	Jewelcor	213	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44	22½	JimWalter 1	9	383	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	—
47½	28	JimW pf1.60		32	40⅝	39½	39⅝	
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z10	11	11	11	
17⅛	14	JHans 1.26e		19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+
21¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		19	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
26¾	19½	JhnMan 1.20	9	163	23	22⅝	22⅝	+
99¾	72¼	JohnJn .80a	29	450	88½	86	87⅝	
15½	8	JohnCon .80	9	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30¾	20½	JhnCont pf 2		3	29½	29⅝	29⅝	
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	20	63	10¼	10	10	
55	50½	JonLau pf 5		z70	51½	51½	51½	
31	24½	Jorgen 1.50b	4	2	29¾	29	29	
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1	8	19	22¼	22	22¼	+
90	42¼	JoyMfg 1.60	12	119	76¼	73	76½	+
5⅝	2⅞	Justice Mtg		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	61	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	+
7⅞	4¾	KaisCem .50	2	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—
14	12	KaneMill .24	4	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
26⅞	18⅞	KC19PL 2.28	8	16	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+
55	47½	KCPL pf4.50		z50	49½	49½	49½	—
43⅝	39	KCPL pf3.80		z70	41½	40	40	—
21½	10⅛	KC Sbuin 1r	5	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—
18⅞	11⅝	KanGEl 1.60	6	22	16½	16⅝	16½	—
17⅞	14½	KanNeb 1.32	7	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
18⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	8	94	17	16⅞	16⅞	—
5⅛	2⅝	Katy Ind	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
15⅛	9⅝	Kty pfB-1.46		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
10¾	3	KaufBd .04e		181	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	—
17¼	9¼	Kauf pf1.50		2	15½	15½	15½	—
11⅝	8⅝	Kawecki .40	11	10	9⅝	9	9	—
7⅛	2⅞	KeeheCo .20	5	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
8⅞	4⅛	Keller .20	5	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
20¾	14	Kellogg .70	17	25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—

(Continued on next page.)

MARINE MIDLAND BANKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET • JUNE 30, 1975

Assets

Cash and due from banks	$ 1,765,011,000
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,205,010,000
Trading account securities	48,530,000
U.S. Government and Federal Agency obligations	641,683,000
State and municipal obligations	586,471,000
Other securities	144,711,000
Total investment securities	1,372,865,000
Loans in domestic offices	4,079,671,000
Loans in foreign offices	1,598,999,000
Mortgages	938.548.000
Total loans and mortgages	6,617,218,000
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	102.706,000
Direct lease financing	124,741,000
Premises and equipment	144,430,000
Customers' acceptance liability	156.333.000
Interest receivable	115,480,000
Deferred charges and other assets	101.523.000
Total assets	$11,753,847,000

Liabilities, Reserves and Capital

Demand deposits	$ 3,553,823,000
Personal savings	2,021,217.000
Other time deposits	1,484,150,000
Deposits in foreign offices	2,434,645,000
Total deposits	9,548.835,000
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	767,440,000
Other funds borrowed	150,577,000
Interest, taxes and other liabilities	190,141,000
Unearned discount	136,787,000
Acceptances outstanding	158,860,000
Notes and mortgages payable	61,835,000
Debentures	200,000,000
Total liabilities	11,214,475,000
Reserves for Possible Loan Losses	103,837,000
Capital	
Preferred stock	3,696,000
Common shareholders' equity:	
Common stock $5 par	
Authorized — 20,000,000 shares	
Issued — 12,512,476 shares	62,562,000
Capital surplus	110,128,000
Retained earnings	260,096,000
Less — common stock in treasury, at cost — 29,710 shares	(947,000)
Total common shareholders' equity	431,839,000
Total capital	435,535,000
Total liabilities, reserves and capital	$11,753,847,000

Securities and other assets carried at $803,654.000 are pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes, including securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

International Branch Offices

London
Nassau
Panamá City
Paris
Singapore
Tokyo

Other International Offices

Beirut
Bogotá
Brussels
Buenos Aires
Caracas
Frankfurt
Hong Kong
Jakarta
Madrid
Manila
Mexico City
Montreal
Panamá City
Rio de Janeiro
Rome
São Paulo
Seoul
Sydney
Toronto

Associated Financial Institutions in Australia, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Panamá, Philippines, Turkey and Venezuela.

MARINE MIDLAND BANKS, INC.

One Marine Midland Center, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240 and 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015.

A Multi-Bank Holding Company ... 10 Banks, 313 Offices in 209 New York State Communities.

Ship finance made to measure

DEUTSCHE SCHIFFSBELEIHUNGS-BANK AKTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT HAMBURG

1974

	Dec. 31st, 1973 DM (million)	Dec. 31st, 1974 DM (million)
Business volume	1 160	1 230
Balance total	1 048	1 113
Loans outstanding	972	1 048
Guarantees	111	117
Bonds	845	839
Equity	48	52
Dividend	10 %	12 %

2 HAMBURG 11 • P. O. Box 11 19 20 • Telephone: (040) 36 25 66 • Telex: 02 14029

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	6¾	Kellwood .80	6	69	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
	37	Kennmt 1.40	7	x6	43½	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
	27½	Kennecott 2	11	172	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
	13½	KyUtil 1.74	10	23	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
	30	KerrMcGe 1	15	520	84	82½	83⅝	— 1½
	15	KeyslCon 1a	2	12	17¼	16½	17¼	
	9½	Kidde .80	5	223	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
	25¼	Kidde pfB 4		2	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	7	156	28¼	28⅛	28	— ¼
	5½	KingDSt .40	7	47	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	11¼	KirschCo .90	8	174	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅛
	14¼	KnightRd .54	15	16	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
	6⅝	Koehring	8	77	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
	20	Koch pf2.75		2	30	30	30	
	36½	Koppers 2.60	8	46	67¾	67½	67½	+ 1¼
	42½	Koppr pf 4		z40	50	50	50	
	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	10	110	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
	20¾	KresgeS .24	34	555	29⅜	27¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		3	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
	15¼	Kroger 1.36	6	51	20¼	20	20¼	
	4½	Kysor .20	20	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
L								
	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	15	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	12⅝	LamSess 1b	4	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
	8¼	LaneBry .72	7	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
	3	LearSieg .32	6	132	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		11	24⅛	23⅞	23	— ⅛
	2	LeedsN .50	7	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Leesona .60	3	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		LenPC .80	6	2	11	11	11	
	9⅞	LehVal Ind	22	18	13½	13⅛	13¼	
	8	Lehma .72e		43	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Lennar Crp	19	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	Lenox .72	12	26	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
	4⅛	LevFd Cap		4	7½	7½	7½	
	10⅞	LevFIn .75a		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
	13	LeviStra .45	7	35	29⅛	28½	28½	
	1⅜	Levitz Furn	95	276	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
	2¼	LFE Cp	7	8	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
	13¼	LOF .80	8	52	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	3¾	LibbMcNL	7	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Librty Loan		6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	35	29½	29	29½	— ⅛
	74	LiggM pf 7		z10	81	81	81	
	57½	LillyEli 1.10	25	290	65¾	65	65⅛	— ⅛
	24	LincNat 1.60	9	63	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
	49	LincNt pf 3		7	57½	54½	54½	— ⅛
	13½	LincPl 1.74a		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	1⅛	Lionel Corp		20	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
	2⅛	Littonin .12t		272	7½	7⅛	7⅜	
	2⅛	Litton prc pt		1	9½	9½	9½	
	10⅛	Litton pfB 2		30	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
	1¼	LMI Inc		2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
	5⅛	Lockhd Airc	4	189	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
	14½	Loews 1.20	6	65	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
	4⅛	LomaFin .40	10	29	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
	14¼	LomN 2.99e		29	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
	5¼	Londont .40a	5	3	9	9	9	
	9⅜	LoneStrInd 1	8	145	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	89	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
	99	LSG pf 10.32		z110	103½	103	103½	
	10⅜	LngIsLt 1.50	7	127	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
	42½	LIL pfB 5		z10	50	50	50	
116	104	LIL pfN 12		z130	111	110½	111	
76	44	LongsDrg .50	26	7	62⅞	61⅞	62⅞	+ 1
13⅛	2½	Loral Corp	8	196	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
37½	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	9	312	25¾	25⅛	26	— ⅛
17	3⅝	LaPacit .20	8	1007	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
23½	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	25	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅛	8⅞	Lowensl .40		24	16⅛	10	10	— ⅛
16⅞	9	LTV Corp	2	194	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	12	LTV A 3.55t		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
75¼	43½	LTVCp pt 5		4	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	35¼	Lubrizol 1	19	223	48⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	11	99	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7¼	Ludlow .72	21	17	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	4	17	24⅝	23½	24	+ ½
17⅛	12⅛	LykeYng 1e	1	63	14⅝	14	14⅛	
35⅛	29⅜	Lykes pf2.50		49	27¾	27⅝	27½	
5¾	4½	LynCSys .20	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
M								
8⅞	6⅛	MacAF .60b	4	13	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	MacDonal	4	28	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Macke .30	8	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	5	34	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅝	Macy 1.10	8	57	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	43	Macy pf 4.25		z30	45	45	45	
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		85	10	9¾	9⅞	
6½	2⅝	MadSq Gar	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	MagicCf .32		111	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
24½	11½	Mallory 1	13	38	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	MallHyd .44b	13	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
5	2	Marhat Ind		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12½	9	Manpwr .88	5	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
39¼	25⅛	MfrHan 1.72	8	122	35⅛	34⅝	35	
50⅛	27⅛	MAPCO .70	16	331	45	42⅛	43½	— ⅝
12	5⅜	Marathn Mf	5	51	9⅝	9½	9½	
52⅞	29⅛	MaraO 1.60a	10	156	49⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
29	13⅛	Marcor 1	7	81	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
57	28⅛	Marcr pf A2		2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	Maremt .40	9	113	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
20⅝	14⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	54	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	MarionL .32	11	177	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	13⅛	Marley .60	12	36	31	29⅞	30	— 1
11⅛	6⅛	Marqt .50e	9	35	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
17	6½	Marriot .37t	17	353	12⅛	12¼	12	— ¼
61⅛	45	MrshMc 1.60	20	49	53⅛	53	53⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅞	MarshF 1.24	10	13	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	MartMc 1.38	6	103	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
25	5⅛	MartPr .50e	11	39	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	MrldCup .54	7	17	15	14⅞	15	
55⅛	30	MatcoCo .52	21	31	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
27½	15⅛	Masonite .54	62	834	20½	20¼	20½	
17⅛	13⅛	MassyFer 1	4	16	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	MasMr 1.24e	8	27	10	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11¾	MasCp 1.59e		13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	MasIn 1.05e		29	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	12	MatsuE .31e	11	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
45½	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	13	83	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
33	14⅛	MayerOs .92	7	22	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MaysJW .23	8	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Maytg 1.30a	18	507	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— 1⅛
11⅛	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	10	10	9¾	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
82⅛	27⅛	MCA Inc 1	9	168	70⅛	69	70⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Co		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
56¼	46¼	McDermot	10	319	47	46¼	46⅛	+ ⅛
60½	26⅝	McDonalds	27	720	45⅝	46⅛	47⅛	+ 1
18	8½	McDonD .40	7	118	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11½	McGEd 1.20	13	x70	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
13⅛	6	McGrwH .56	8	77	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	13	MGH pf1.20		165	18	17	17⅛	— 1⅛
57	29⅛	McIntyre	9	250	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
31	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	6	32	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	16	McLean .72	8	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	McLoutl 1.60	5	52	17⅛	17	17⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	McNell .80	6	5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	13	MeadCp 1.20	4	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	Mea pfA2.80		10	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
35	23⅛	Mea pfB2.80		9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	MEI Co	3	53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	6⅛	MelvilSh .48	12	201	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	2⅛	Mamorec .12t	8	22	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
60	23⅛	MereStr .60	14	8	49⅛	49	49	— 1⅛
85⅛	57⅛	Merck 1.40	23	1913	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— 1⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Meredith .70	4	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	5	1796	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
29	28⅛	MesaPet .05	16	153	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	22	MesP pf1.60		46	23⅛	22	23	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.14e	10	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	MGM 1	6	338	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Metrom .50	6	130	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	63	MetE pf1 8.32		z70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	MGIC In .10		185	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14	3⅛	MichGs 1.10	6	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29	14⅛	MchTube 1.20	5	21	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Microdol .60	4	29	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	9⅛	Micron .74t	9	23	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅛	MidCTI 1.03	8	36	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MidSUt 1.26	7	201	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Midnd Mfg		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20	10⅛	MidRoss 1	5	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	17⅛	MilesLb 1.23	6	38	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	MillBrd .56a	13	104	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
65	45	MinMM 1.35	22	476	57⅛	55⅛	56	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	MinnPL 1.56	7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MirroAl .96	8	2	12⅛	12	12	
15⅛	9	MissnEq .25	7	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	MissRiv 1.20	4	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	MoPac pf 1		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20	14⅛	MoPiCe 1.60	4	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	MoPSv .84b	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	34	MobilOil 3.40	5	270	43⅛	42⅛	43	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Mobile Hom		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Mohasco .60	42	29	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Monk Data		387	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	MohkRub 1	14	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Molycrp .60	4	32	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21	9	MonarchM 1	5	7	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Mongrm Ind	3	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	7	MonrEq .25	10	163	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	47	Monsan 2.60	8	x255	68	67½	67⅛	+ ⅛
83	48	Mons pf2.75		x5	75	74⅛	74⅛	— 1
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.03	8	8	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	20⅛	MonPw 1.60	8	64	24⅛	24	24	—
23	19⅛	MonSt 1.52a		38	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	MCNY .70e	10	33	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
95⅛	77⅛	MoorMc 1.80	5	219	73⅛	69	72⅛	+ 3
71	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	334	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
27	13⅛	MorrsKn .88	5	66	20⅛	20	20⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		30	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	MorseSh .28	9	72	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	MtgeTr Am		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MorNor .88	9	47	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	33⅛	Motorola .70	27	182	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	25⅛	MtFuel 1.20	14	60	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ 1⅛
20	16⅛	MtStTel 1.52	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	5	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Muntd pf.40		102	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	Munsng 1.08	24	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	15	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	MurpOil .60	2	275	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	MutlOm 1.32		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	4	MyersL .40	9	61	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
N								
42⅛	29¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	39	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	17	NalcoCh .60	20	34	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	NarcoScl .20	12	43	13⅛	13	13	
22⅛	13⅛	NashuaC .60	11	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	NatAirl .50	7	115	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	N Avia .49e		x24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	NatCan .50	4	64	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	N Can pf1.50		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
52⅛	27⅛	N Chem .32	33	15	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	NatCityL .90		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
44⅛	24⅛	NatDet 2.72	5	5	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	101	16⅛	16	16⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	23	21	20	20⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	8	52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Nat Homes		102	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Natind .35	3	107	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Ntind pf1.25		4	12	12	12	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Nt MedCare	16	37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
31⅛	26⅛	N Pres 1.20a	5	2	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛	
47⅛	9⅛	Nat Semicn	26	676	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	+ 1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatSvcIn .74	8	79	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	30⅛	N Starch .80	16	2	43	43	43	
45⅛	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	5	65	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35	23	Natomas 1.20	3	207	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	14⅛	NCR Cp .32	8	229	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Neptune .50	8	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	5	36	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
19⅛	1	NEngEl 1.78	7	76	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	NEnGE 1.38	6	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	10	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Newhall .40	10	21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	10	95	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
81	63⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	6	38	22⅛	21⅛	22	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	6	309	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
97⅛	87	NiM pf 10.60		z620	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z130	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
49	38⅛	NiaM pf 4.85		z100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
42⅛	33⅛	NiaM pf 4.10		z300	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
35	29⅛	NiaM pf 3.40		z100	32⅛	32	32	— 1
15	11	NiaShr 1.12e		8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	NL Ind 1	6	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	NLT Cp .60	6	337	14⅛	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
71	59⅛	NorflkWn 5	9	42	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	4	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Norris 1.20	6	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	NoACoal .80	12	8	38⅛	38	38⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	NoAMI 1.35e	5	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	8	15	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5-16	1-128	NorAFhil rt		1056	1-128	1-256	1-128	
3⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .13e	6	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		34	⅛	13-16	13-16	
10	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	345	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	NoCenGs .68	7	1	10	10	10	
24⅛	17⅛	NorlllGas 2	7	9	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	NoIlG pf1.90		1	22	22	22	— ⅛
13⅛	13⅛	NIndPS 1.36	9	55	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
70	51⅛	NNGs 3.10a	5	34	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	8	28	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
101	92⅛	NSPw pf8.80		z100	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— 1⅛
47	42⅛	NSPw pf4.11		z50	44	44	44	— 1
45	47	NSPw pf4.10		z50	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z70	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Northrp 1.60	5	39	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	8	164	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	42	36⅛	35⅛	33⅛	— 1⅛
30⅛	13⅛	NwEn ct1.80	5	49	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
35⅛	18⅛	Nwrlnd 1.75	3	32	30	37½	37½	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Nwstlnd wt		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
105⅛	59	Nwlnd pfA5		2	94	94	94	— 1⅛
76⅛	49⅛	Nwtln pf4.20		57	71⅛	71	71⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	NwML 1.14e	10	24	11	10⅛	11	
46	34	NwtStl 2.40a	8	111	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	20	Norton 1.76	6	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
22	18⅛	NortSim .40	10	324	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
48	25⅛	NortS pf1.60		61	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	NucorCp .28	3	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	NVF 1.77t	1	31	9	8⅛	8⅛	
O								
11⅛	5⅛	Oak Ind .40	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Oaklte P .84	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	OcciPet .75e	4	857	18	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	OccidPet wt		159	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	42	OccidPt pf 4		23	57	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
73	48⅛	OcciP pf3.60		15	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	19	OcciP pf2.50		71	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
36	20⅛	OcciP pf2.16		8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	OgdenCp 1	5	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
32⅛	23	Ogdn pf1.87		5	29⅛	29	29	
16⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	122	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
83	72	OhEd pf7.36		z100	74	74	74	
51	44	OhEd pf4.56		z420	45	44⅛	45	+ 1
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		z130	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
43⅛	33⅛	OhEd pf3.90		z100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
117⅛	101	OhPw pf 14		z1430	116	113	114	— 1
75	68	OhPw pf8.04		z80	70	70	70	— 1⅛
70	60	OPwC pf7.60		z20	64	64	64	— 1⅛
15⅛	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	11	107	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OklaNG 1.60	8	37	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	OlinCp 1.20	5	65	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
26	13⅛	Olinkraft 1	8	104	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Omark .50	4	12	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
11	7⅛	Oneida .76	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	9	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	10	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Orange .12	14	97	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
33	24⅛	OtisE 2.20	5	27	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
27	11	OutMar 1.20	20	45	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
16⅛	8	OutletCo .75	5	9	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9	OvernitT .80	9	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	OverShip .15	5	48	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	25⅛	OwenCn .83	21	41	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
45⅛	37	OwenIll 1.72	9	86	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
77	62⅛	OwnII pf4.75		2	74	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	6	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
P - Q								
14	11⅛	PacAS 1.20a		24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	7	167	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	6	36	17	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	PacPetrl .80	9	20	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21	14⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	88	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	55	14⅛	14	14⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	PacTin .80a	5	10	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	PaineW .10e	3	151	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	PatW pf1.30		1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PalmBc .25	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Pamida .05e	9	42	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2	PanAm Air		258	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅛	27⅛	PanEP 2.10	6	176	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Pargas .98	7	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	7	18	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ParkPen .32	10	95	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	14	Pasco Inc	19	247	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— 1⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Payls nw .35	8	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22	9⅛	PeabGa .05r	41	33	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ 1
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	PennDix .24	4	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	25⅛	Penney 1.16	27	257	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ 1⅛
20	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	41	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z100	81	80⅛	80⅛	— 1⅛
52	44	PaPL pf4.50		z50	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— 1
50⅛	41	PaPL pf4.40		z40	47	47	47	+ 1
25⅛	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.25	8	43	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	31	Penwl pf2.50		3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	165	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	11	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	30⅛	PeopGs 2.68	6	40	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
70	40⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	15	230	61⅛	59⅛	61	+ 1⅛
30	15	PerkE m .28	25	39	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	7	29	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14⅛	10	PetInc pf.80		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	PeterPl .50	25	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	34	PetrieS .60a	20	15	60	59⅛	59⅛	
20	⅛	Petrolan .50	8	66	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ 1
36⅛	24	Pfizer .75e	14	415	26⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
42⅛	29	PhelpD 2.20	13	47	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	215	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z550	85	84⅛	85	
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z160	78	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
75	57⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z100	67⅛	67	67	— 1
73⅛	57	PhilE pf7.75		z30	69	69	69	+ 1
69⅛	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z70	62	62	62	+ ⅛
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z80	40	40	40	— 1
44	33⅛	PhilE pf4.30		z10	39	39	39	
39	32⅛	PhilE pf3.80		z30	34	34	34	
13⅛	10⅛	PhileSub .70	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	40⅛	PhilMorr .90	14	954	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— 1⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Phil I pf.25p		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
60⅛	37	PhillPet 1.60	10	475	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PhillVnH .40		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Pickwk .08e	7	43	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	PiedNG 1.40	5	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	6	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	35	Pilsbry 1.80	12	36	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
31	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	53	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .69	9	204	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	11	37	20⅛	11⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	55⅛	Pittston .80a	8	320	72	70⅛	70⅛	— 1
33⅛	12⅛	Pizza Hut	12	101	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	18⅛	PizzaHut wt		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	9	170	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Playboy .12	11	37	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Plessy 1.35e	5	101	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PNB M .45c	3	6	5	5	5	
42⅛	15	Polaroid .32	33	1571	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	17	476	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .63b	11	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	PortGE 1.58	7	36	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
105⅛	100	PoG pf 11.50		z20	103	103	103	
48⅛	23⅛	Potlath 1.40	9	93	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.15	7	409	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
56⅛	50	PotEl pf5.50		z200	53	53	53	+ 1
54⅛	50	PotEl pf5.46		z500	52	52	52	
32	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	8	59	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
12⅛	6	Premier .36	9	44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16	10	Premr pf.98		31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
103⅛	78⅛	ProctGam 2	10	351	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ 1
8⅛	6	ProdPsh .30	8	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Proler 1.40	2	36	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
6	4	PSA Inc		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	PSvCo 1.20	1	102	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	PSvEG 1.72	3	292	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z243	111	110	111	+ 2
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z50	93	93	93	
83⅛	66⅛	PSEG pf8.08		z230	76	75	75	— 2
75	61	PSEG pf7.52		z150	71	70⅛	70⅛	
47⅛	34	PSEG pf4.08		z20	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
41	29⅛	PSvInd 2.56	10	x8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11	PSInd pf1.08		y240	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13	11	PSInd pf1.04		y100	11	11	11	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PSvNH 1.80	7	29	17⅛	17	17⅛	
21¼	17½	PSvNM 1.28	6	25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Publickr 19t	6	32	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo-n .30	8	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛		PR Ce .03p		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	PugSdP 2.16	6	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	38	Pullmn 1.20	9	99	52⅛	50⅛	51	— 1⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PurexCp .83	8	57	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
20	14⅛	Purex pf1.35		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Purlin Fash		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36⅛	17⅛	Purolator 1	11	18	34	33⅛	33⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	QuakOat .80	11	96	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
102⅛	100⅛	QuaO pf9.56		z100	102	102	102	
26⅛	15	QuakStO .72	12	52	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Questor .12r		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
R								
45⅛	35	RalstonP .90	16	131	42	41⅛	42	
5⅛	2⅛	Ramada .12	13	1515	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16	6⅛	Rancoln .40	53	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	RapAm .37p		64	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	4	9	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Raymlnl .48	8	140	17⅛	16⅛	17	
59⅛	25⅛	Raytheon	11	331	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	17	1442	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
55⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		6	50	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	RCA pf 3.50		z20	33⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
27	15⅛	RdgBate .35	5	203	21	19⅛	21	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Redman Ind		76	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	9	23	11	10⅛	10⅛	
35⅛	16⅛	Reed Tool	11	209	31⅛	30	30⅛	— 1
21⅛	15⅛	Reeves 1.60	6	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .65	3	54	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	ReliaL St .60	7	20	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	RelianEl .90	5	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
51	35	Relian pf 3		3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	RelIGp .20p		45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		24	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ReG pfB.55p		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Republic Cp	4	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13	3⅛	RepFinS .60	6	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	+
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	22⅛	RepStl 1.60a	4	220	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ResrvOil .12	8	64	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	5	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	13	20	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— 1
14⅛	6⅛	RevCop .25p	4	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	47⅛	Revlon 1.20	19	216	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	7	52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd 1.60	6	12	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
37	32⅛	Rexn pf2.36			54	34	34	+ ⅛
60⅛	49⅛	Reylnd 2.68	9	239	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	52⅛	Reyln pf2.25		1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	4	99	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
57	44	ReyM pf4.50		2	54	52⅛	54	+ 1
37	34⅛	ReyM pf2.37		1	39	39	39	— 1
10⅛	7	ReynSec .40	5	50	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	6	65	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	RichMer .64	10	75	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	8	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	6	8	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	RioGran .60	7	37	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	RioGr pf.80		55	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Rite Aid .16	14	377	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	RivianF .90	10	19	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	26	11	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Rbertsn 1.30	5	17	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Robins .24a	10	259	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.28b	6	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	RochTel .76	10	27	12⅛	11⅛	12	
11⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .52	12	16	9	8⅛	9	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Rockwlint 2	8	199	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
62	50	Rkint pf4.75		5	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17	Rklnt pf1.35		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
85⅛	46⅛	RohmH 1.28	21	49	72⅛	71	72⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Rohrind .40	6	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	Rollins .30	13	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Ronson .14p	17	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	Roper 1.20		23	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	13	RorerA .50	10	65	20⅛	19⅛	20	
46⅛	27⅛	Rorarno .40b	18	43	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	RovCCol .72	5	62	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	RoylD 3.16e	3	103	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Roylind .45t	10	47	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Co .16	35	71	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14	Rubbrm .40	29	25	21⅛	21	21⅛	
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	7	211	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12	5⅛	RussTog .74	17	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9	3⅛	Ryder Sys		513	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
S								
42⅛	25	SabineR .56	11	8	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	35	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	34⅛	Safewy 1.80	12	194	47⅛	46⅛	47	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Saga Corp	6	21	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	StJoMin 1.20	6	165	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— 1⅛
27⅛	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	7	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	StPaulS .96a		19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	13⅛	StRegP 1.40	5	32	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Salant .24b	6	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	11	63	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		73	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	SJuanR .10	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	SFeInd 1.60	7	82	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	SFeInd pf.40		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	19⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	124	27⅛	26⅛	27	— ⅛
12	3⅛	SargWel .40	10	24	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Saul REst		102	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SavanE .45r	4	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	SavODr .15e	10	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	SavinB Mch	21	20	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	6	113	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	SCA Svc	5	43	2	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	46⅛	ScherqPl .28	21	353	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	SchlitzBr .28	21	91	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 6, 1975

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Abby Glen	455	400	405	+ 5
Abitibi	$10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Acklands	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Acres Ltd	$9½	9½	9½	
Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Agra Ind	$5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Alta Gas A	$12⅞	12½	12¾	
Algo Cent	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Alminex	$5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Atco A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
BP Can	$13	12⅞	13	
Banister C	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
Bank N S	$45¾	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Bell Canad	$45⅛	45⅛	44	
Block Bros	335	325	325	— 15
Bovis Cor	137	137	137	— 1
Bralor Res	232	232	232	— 4
Bramalea	$5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
Brameda	85	84	85	+ 2
Brenda M	420	420	420	— 10
BC Forest	$17⅛	17	17	
BC Phone	$103½	103½	103½	
Brunswk	410	405	405	— 5
Budd Auto	490	490	490	+ 5
Burns Fds	$9	9	9	— ½
Cad Frv	$11¾	11½	11¾	— ½
Cal Pow A	$26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Camflo	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Campau A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
C Pakrs G	$20½	20½	20½	
C Tung	340	325	340	+ 15
C Cablesy	$14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
Cdn Cel	490	490	490	
C Imp Bank	$25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
C Ind Gas	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Cdn Tire A	$50	50	50	
C Utilies	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Canbra	325	325	325	
Cassiar	$6½	6⅛	6½	
Celanese	480	470	475	— 10
Chieftan D	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Coch Will	73	72	72	— 7
C Holiday	355	355	355	— 5
Con Bldg	285	280	280	
Con Distrb	385	380	380	— 5
Cons Gas	$13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
Conwest	320	320	320	— 5
Craigmt	430	425	430	
Crush Intl	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Denison	$58½	57¾	58¼	

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1655	Dicknsn	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10375	Dofasco A	$25⅛	25½	25⅞	
13785	Dom Store	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
25055	Du Pont	$19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
2787	East Mal	350	345	345	— 16
900	Electrc A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
200	Emco	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
3560	Falcon C	$7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
1940	Falcon	$34½	33½	34⅛	+ ⅛
900	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
100	Francana	$9½	9½	9½	
50	Fraser A	$19	19	19	
200	G Distrb A	$8	8	8	
2170	Gnt Mascot	62	61	61	
5520	Gibraltar	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7100	GtOilSds	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
1000	GL Paper	$23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
400	Gt W Life	$57	57	57	— ½
1815	Greyhnd	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
532	Guar Trst	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
400	Hambro C	220	220	220	+ 10
1000	Hawker S	$7	6⅞	7	
395	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6	6	
2700	Houston O	145	143	145	+ 2
2201	H Bay Co	$17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
77	Huron Eri	$24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
1620	IAC	$13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
200	Indusmin	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
400	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9½	9½	
600	Int Mogul	340	330	335	
32528	Inlpr Pipe	$13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2925	Inv Grp A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1800	Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11⅛	11½	
300	Kaps Tran	295	295	295	— 5
1900	Kerr A A	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
50	Koffler A	395	395	395	+ 10
940	Labatt A	$19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
750	Lab Min	$29⅛	29½	29⅛	+ ⅛
300	LOnt Cem	340	340	340	+ 5
544	LL Lac	155	153	155	— 2
5140	Lob Co A	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
1100	Lob Co B	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
501	Loeb M	315	315	315	
3125	Mclan H A	$8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
5636	MB Ltd	$22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
750	Mattgmi	516	16	16	
6985	Moore	$43½	43	43	— ½
25	Nat Trust	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4597	Noranda A	$35¼	35	35	— ⅛
4750	Nor Elect	$30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
103	Nowsco W	$21	21	21	
35	OSF Ind	310	305	310	
2530	Orchan	235	230	230	
850	Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
942	Pamour	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2050	PanCan P	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
2100	Pembin A	355	355	355	
50	Pembin B	355	355	355	— 30
115	Petrofina	$20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
250	Pine Point	$30	30	30	— ⅛
185	Pitts C	$7	7	7	
3600	Placer	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
1000	Que Sturg	330	325	325	
1000	Rayrock	85	85	85	— 5
250	Redpath A	$23	22	22	— ⅛
120	Reed Ostr A	$6½	6½	6½	
200	Reichhold	$20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
5500	Revnu Prp	92	92	92	+ 1
2379	Shell Can	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2595	Sherritt A	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
49285	Simpsons	$5⅜	5⅛	5⅝	
250	Simpson S	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
375	Slater Stl	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1225	Stal W Can	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
850	Southm A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
2357	Stelco A	$30	29⅞	29⅞	
3700	Steep R	128	125	125	+ 1
8100	Sundale O	$6⅛	6	6	— ¼
3000	Teck Cor A	305	300	300	
120	Teck Cor B	252	252	252	— 4
100	Teledyne	$56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— 1⅛
450	Texaco	$29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
3500	Thom N A	$13½	13½	13½	
4342	Tor Dm Bk	$43¼	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
700	Traders A	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1100	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10½	10½	
1100	TrCan PL	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
235	Un Carbid	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
525	Un Gas	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
850	Union Oil	$9	8⅝	9	
500	U Keno	$12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8125	U Siscoe	$5	5	5	— ⅛
5200	Upp Can	130	120	120	— 43
1000	Voyager P	$9⅛	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
370	Weldwod	$10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
35	Wstburne	$15½	15½	15½	— ½
1200	West Mine	210	210	210	— 3
1400	Westnhse	$22	21½	21½	— ⅛
475	Weston	$19	18½	18½	— ⅛
50	White Pas	$7	7	7	
25	Willroy	133	133	133	— 7
575	Woodwd A	$20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
2405	Yk Bear	240	235	240	+ 5
500	Yukon C	113	113	113	— 4

Total sales 1,390,327 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3100	Algoma	$27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
1350	Bank Mont	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
475	Basic Res	$8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
125	Bombard	340	340	340	+ 10
250	Can Cement	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
155	Cdn Int Pow	$14	14	14	
500	Con Bath	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
525	Dom Bridge	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1650	Fnst Col	180	170	170	— 10
500	Gaz Metro	$6	6	6	
2000	Imasco	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
410	Molson A	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
300	Molson B	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
54750	Power Cp	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
2756	Price Co	$16	15⅛	16	
2550	Royal Bank	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
1100	Zellers	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛

Total sales 421,276 shares.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	36
Albert Heijn	101.60
Algemibank	346
Amrobank	76.70
A'dam	140
Fokker	39.90
Heineken	135
H.V.A.	55
Holl-Am-H	63.50
Hoogovens	51
K.L.M.	55.50
Pakhoed	152.20
Philips new	23.50
Robeco	182.20
Rolinco	129.20
Royal Dutch	99.80
Unilever	104.80
Van Ommer	265.50
VerMach	164.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,010
Brux-Lamb	2,100
Cock Ougree	1,046
Electrobel	—
GB-Inno-BM	2,010
Hoecken	3,650
Petrofina	5,290
Ph. Gevaert	1,162
Soc. Generale	2,850
Solvay	2,680
Un Miniere	1,378

Frankfurt

AEG	82.20
BASF	142.10
Bayer	116.30
Commerzbk	211.50
Cont. Gummi	78.50
Daimler	312.50
Demag	170
DeutBank	317
DresdeBk	240.50
Hoechst	133
Gels Aktier	72.90
Hoesch	52.30
Karstdt	422.50
Kaufhof	273
KHD	165
Lufthansa	61
Mannesmann	275
Metallgesell	220
Neckermann	105
Rheinstahl	60.30
RWE new	129
Schering	403
Siemens	271.50
Thyssen	64
Veba	100.50
Volkswagen	112

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.55
Anglo-Am	$32.50
Barclay Bk	2.41
Beecham Gr	2.59
BICC	1.06
Boots	1.07
Bowater	1.39
Brit-Am Tob	2.75
Brit. Oxyg	6.43½
Brit. Pet	4.73
BLMC	Unq.
Burmah	0.23
CadburySch	0.42½
Chartered	1.69
Courtaulds	1.13
Caggafont	0.14
DeBeer D	3.05
Decca Pec	1.74
Distillers	1.07
Dunlop	0.43
E Musling	1.65
GEC	1.13
FreeStGed	$29.75
GKN	2.34
Glaxo Gr	3.38
Gold Fields	2.93
Gr Un St	1.50
Guinness	1.10
Hawker-Sidd	2.54
Hudson Bay	212½
Imp Chem	2.45
Imps	0.65½
Mar&Spen	0.54
MetalBox	2.07
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.67
Rand Mines	3.01
Rank Org	1.23
Royal Dutch	£25½
R.T.Z.	1.73
Shell	2.22
Thorn (A)	1.63
Tube Invest	2.25
Union Carb	5.10
Vickers	1.19
War L3½	£23.75
West Deep	£18⅛
West Driet	£43.75
West Hold	£34.50
West Mln	1.53
Woolworth	0.43½
ZCI	54

Milan

Bastogi	1,000
Erba	1,920
Ercole Mareli	503
Fiat	1,000
Finsider	265
Generali	64,050
IFI	2,330
Italgas	422
Italsider	300
LaRinas	32
Montedis	595
Olivetti	1,115
Pirelli	950
Snia Visco	1,520
Terni	32.25

Paris

Air Liquide	361.80
Alimentaire	74
BSN	465
Carrefour	1,598
Cim Lafarge	181.50
Citroen	45.30
Cie Bancaire	470
CFP	158.10
CGE	392
CCF	145.50
Ferodo	331
Imetal	79.85
L'Oreal	845
Mach Bull	32.45
Michelin	1,127
Moet-Henn	538
Moulinex	219
Paribas	174.80
PUK	113
Penarroya	—
Perrier	115.70
Peugeot	244
Rh Poulenc	115.30
Sacilor	76.80
St Gobain	121.20
Suez	255.80
Telemecan.	—
Thomson	171
Usinor	77.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,020
Buehrle	1,125
B Boveri	1,330
Ciba-Geigy	1,355
Cr Suisse	2,280
Fischer	520
HetRocheN	9,650
Nestle	3,210
Sandoz	4,025
Ste B Suisse	427
Sulzer	2,285
U.B. Suisse	3,020

*—Bid.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 6, 1975

...YORK (AP) — following list of selected ... Securities Assn. over ... counter Bank, ... & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
...and Trust		
	41	41½
...Sv	39½	40
...S	15¼	16½
...F	15⅛	7⅛
...C	16¼	15¾
	20⅛	21⅛
...p	30	31⅛
...Fs	16	16⅛
...nk	14¾	15¾
...surance		
...Li	17⅛	18⅛
...lustrals		
...S	5	6
	4	4⅛
	2⅛	3
	12	12⅛
...W	9⅛	9⅛
	1⅛	2
	5	5⅛
...c	7⅛	8⅛
...ac	4⅛	4⅛
...b	1⅛	1⅛
	37⅛	37⅛
	11⅛	12
...n	3⅛	3⅛
...el	10⅛	11
...v	10⅛	11⅛
...d	8⅛	9⅛
...v	1	1⅛
	4⅛	5
...B	33⅛	34⅛
...y	2⅛	2⅛
	16⅛	16⅛
	2⅛	3⅛
...el	14⅛	15
	12⅛	13⅛
	3⅛	4⅛
...C	10⅛	11
	11⅛	12⅛
	5⅛	6⅛
...F	16⅛	17⅛
	1⅛	9⅛
...F	5	5⅛
...b	36	36⅛
	7	7⅛
...n	41⅛	43⅛
	1⅛	1⅛
...ils	54	54⅛
...nf	2⅛	2⅛
	5⅛	6⅛
	7⅛	4⅛
	6	10⅛
...a	13⅛	14⅛
	3⅛	4
...vl	6⅛	6⅛
	9⅛	10⅛
...m	4⅛	6⅛
	25⅛	25⅛
...Ch	1⅛	2⅛
...H	1⅛	1⅛
...sl	4⅛	5⅛
...Vir	2	2⅛
	3	3⅛
	1⅛	2⅛
...PS	19⅛	10⅛
...IB	8⅛	9⅛
...Jt	9⅛	10⅛
...dg	81	82⅛
...p	4⅛	4⅛

Stock	Bid	Ask	Stock	Bid	Ask	Stock	Bid	Ask
ChrisSe	117	120	InBk Wsh	3⅛	3⅛	PnzlOff B	10⅛	11
Circle F	3⅛	3	IaSou Ut	20⅛	24⅛	Pepsi SW	3⅛	3⅛
CitznUt A	29⅛	29⅛	Jamsby	11⅛	12⅛	Petrolil	79	80⅛
CitznUt B	29⅛	30	Jiffy Fds	1⅛	1⅛	Pettibon	22⅛	23⅛
Clark Mf	24⅛	25⅛	Joslyn M	13⅛	14⅛	Philip L	10	10⅛
Clow Cp	8	8⅛	KMS Ind	3⅛	4	Piedmt A	3⅛	4⅛
Cctv Vent	2⅛	3⅛	Kaisr Stl	37	37⅛	Pinkrtn	33⅛	34
Com Cir	15⅛	16	KaisStl pf	18⅛	19⅛	Pion HiB	24⅛	24⅛
Comt Sh	20	21⅛	Kalvar	3⅛	3⅛	Pistll n	2	2⅛
Comw Pa	24⅛	25⅛	Kaman A	17⅛	18⅛	Possis Cp	2	2⅛
Con Pap	39⅛	40⅛	Kamog A	4⅛	5⅛	Progrp	1⅛	1⅛
Craw Co	28	30	Katn Gre	1⅛	1⅛	Pub S NC	9⅛	9⅛
Cross Co	15⅛	11⅛	Kaysam	1⅛	1⅛	P Bennet	28	29
Cutir Fed	2⅛	3⅛	Kear Tr	6	6⅛	PulD Cap	3⅛	4⅛
Danly M	5⅛	6⅛	Kelly Svc	10⅛	11	Quaf Inns	1⅛	1⅛
Data Dsn	2⅛	2⅛	Keuff Ess	12⅛	13⅛	Ragen Pr	3	3⅛
Data 100	9⅛	10⅛	Keye Fib	14	14⅛	Rahall C	6⅛	6⅛
Davl Inc	27⅛	29	Key CusF	3⅛	4⅛	Raych Cp	256	261
Dacor In	2⅛	3⅛	King Int	1⅛	2⅛	Raymnd	8⅛	9⅛
DeKlb Ag	29⅛	30⅛	Knap Vog	12⅛	13⅛	Recog Eq	6⅛	6⅛
Delhi Oil	2⅛	3⅛	Lance In	21	21⅛	Road Ex	44	45⅛
DeLux C	30	30⅛	Land Res	⅛	1⅛	Robin M	10⅛	11⅛
Der CanT	11⅛	12⅛	Lin Bcast	8⅛	8⅛	Roseton	3⅛	4⅛
Del IntBr	29	30	Log Etrn	2⅛	3	Rouse	3⅛	3⅛
Dewey El	⅛	1	Madisn G	12⅛	12⅛	Rus Stov	15⅛	16
Diam Cry	10⅛	11⅛	Maj Rlty	1⅛	1⅛	Sadlier	1⅛	1⅛
Dixn Cru	15⅛	16	Mallkrt	42⅛	43⅛	Scan Dat	2	2⅛
Docutel	8⅛	8⅛	Manor C	2⅛	2⅛	Scripps H	20⅛	22
Dollar G	6⅛	7⅛	Marit Frt	5⅛	6⅛	Sels Dett	3	3⅛
Dorch G	10⅛	10⅛	Maui LP	8⅛	8⅛	Seneca F	3⅛	3⅛
Dow Jone	24⅛	25⅛	McCor	34⅛	35⅛	Seven U	28	28⅛
Doyle DB	9⅛	10⅛	McQu ay	30	30⅛	Snap otls	27⅛	28⅛
Dunkin D	5⅛	5⅛	Measur	16⅛	17⅛	SolidSt Sc	11⅛	12⅛
Duriron	19⅛	20⅛	Medtrn	31⅛	32⅛	S Cal Wat	11⅛	12⅛
Eberln In	3⅛	4	Merld In	1⅛	2⅛	Sw Gs Cp	4⅛	9⅛
Econ Lab	28⅛	28⅛	Midlsx W	12⅛	13⅛	Sw El Sv	14⅛	15⅛
ElPas El	9⅛	10⅛	Midld Ca	1⅛	2⅛	Standyn	12⅛	13⅛
Elba Syst	4⅛	5⅛	Midw Gt	13⅛	14⅛	Std Regis	16⅛	17⅛
Elder Be	5⅛	6	Millipr	52	54	Stan HPd	10	11⅛
Elec Nucl	7⅛	8⅛	Miner In	3⅛	4⅛	Sterlg Str	5⅛	5⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	2⅛	Minn Gas	17⅛	18	Strawb Cl	23	24⅛
Energy C	2⅛	3⅛	Miss Vl G	13⅛	14⅛	Sugdal F	2⅛	3⅛
Enhvisll	2	2⅛	Mrs S Pie	11⅛	12⅛	Super El	5	5⅛
Equty Oil	16⅛	17⅛	Mont Col	6⅛	6⅛	TIME DC	5⅛	6
Erie Tec	7	9	Moore P	7⅛	8⅛	Tampax	2⅛	30⅛
Ethan Al	19⅛	20⅛	Moore S	18⅛	19⅛	Taylr Wi	15	15⅛
Fab Tek	1⅛	1⅛	Motch M	3	4	Tech Pub	6⅛	7⅛
Finarhl	2	2⅛	Mot Club	4⅛	4⅛	Techcre	15⅛	16⅛
Fst Bost	17⅛	18⅛	Mueller	8	9⅛	Tecum P	29⅛	31⅛
Fickner	21⅛	22⅛	Narag Co	6⅛	7⅛	Tennant	27⅛	29⅛
Fla WatU	7⅛	1⅛	Nat G&O	7⅛	8⅛	Tiffny Co	7⅛	8
Forest O	13⅛	13⅛	Nat Lib	3⅛	3⅛	Transc O	10⅛	11⅛
Frmigli	1⅛	1⅛	N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅛	Trico Pd	26	28
Fotomer	8⅛	8⅛	Nalnw Rl	3⅛	4⅛	Triln OG	2⅛	2⅛
Frkln Cp	3⅛	4	NJ Nat G	11⅛	12	Tyson F	11⅛	12
Frnkln El	7⅛	8	Nielsn A	18⅛	19⅛	Un McGil	8⅛	9⅛
Frnd Ico	24⅛	25⅛	Nielsn B	19⅛	20⅛	US Bnknt	4⅛	4⅛
Gen RlEs	3⅛	4⅛	NoCar Gs	9	9⅛	US TrkLn	12⅛	13⅛
Gov EFin	9⅛	9⅛	N Eur Oil	29⅛	30⅛	Up Pen P	17⅛	18⅛
Graph Cn	12⅛	12⅛	Nortrp Kl	13	13⅛	Valley Gs	8⅛	9⅛
Green Mt	7⅛	7⅛	NW NatG	7	7⅛	VanD Air	8⅛	9⅛
Grey Adv	7	7⅛	NW PuSv	17⅛	18⅛	Vance S	2⅛	3
Gulf Intst	8⅛	9⅛	Nodal Cp	11	11⅛	Velcro	6⅛	6⅛
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅛	Oglivy M	18	18⅛	Ventron	20	20⅛
Harper R	6⅛	7	Ohio Ferr	14⅛	15⅛	Wads Pu	c	6⅛
Henred F	14⅛	15⅛	Oil Shale	4	4⅛	Wsh NG	10⅛	10⅛
Holobm	1⅛	2⅛	Ormont	6⅛	6⅛	Webb Rc	7⅛	8⅛
Hoover	15⅛	14⅛	Otter TP	17⅛	18⅛	Weco Dvl	2⅛	2⅛
Horiz Res	2⅛	3⅛	Over NA	3	3⅛	Weight W	6⅛	6⅛
Huck Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	Pabst Br	27⅛	29⅛	Weldtrn	1	2
Huds Pap	22⅛	23⅛	PacGa R	24⅛	25⅛	Welling M	7⅛	8
Hyatt Co	4⅛	4⅛	Pakco	1	1⅛	Well Gar	4	4⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅛	Park Or	19⅛	20⅛	Welsbch	3	3⅛
Ind Nuclr	3⅛	4⅛	Parks H	2⅛	2⅛	Wdwrd L	20⅛	22⅛
Intra Ind	1⅛	2	Pauley P	5⅛	6⅛	Westmd	4⅛	45⅛
Interc En	8	9	Peerl Mf	17⅛	18⅛	Wisc PL	17	17⅛
Intrmk In	2⅛	2⅛	Pa Enter	14	14⅛	Wright W	3⅛	3⅛
Intrmt G	11⅛	12				Wsin Mis	2	2⅛
						ZionUt B	18⅛	19⅛

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 6, 1975

	Price Yen
...as	341
	167
...Print	449
...k	325
...do	317
	154
...Motor	522
	382
...L	1,630
...El. Pwr.	680
...ap	418
...rewery	285
	394
	299
...Ind.	504

	Price Yen
Matsu E. Wks	551
Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	118
Mitsubi Corp.	454
Mitsui Co.	432
Mitsukoshi	408
Nippon Elec.	159
Sharp	249
Shiseido	1,340
Sony Corp.	3,280
Sumitomo Bank	349
Taisho Marine	277
Takeda	217
Teijin	132
Tokyo Marine	501
Toray	157
Toyota	610

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.03	92.50	97.30	77.00
Brussels	104.24	105.19	107.97	100.42
Frankfurt	139.35	140.17	143.00	110.60
London 30	267.39	269.60	343.20	146.00
London 500	127.77	127.33	156.14	64.49
Milan	81.83	81.40	103.66	81.??
Paris	127.80	129.10	138.70	99.70
Sydney	359.58	359.86	358.55	[illegible]
Tokyo (n)	313.50	312.29	333.11	266.24
Tokyo (o)	4238.95	4269.28	4564.52	3627.04
Zurich	268.70	269.60	291.20	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old. N.A.: Not available

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Aug. 6, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	165.350	164.950	—1.20
Zurich	165.625	165.000	—1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	171.130	169.170	—1.60

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1.000).
Indexed value: 1101.65 — 5.09
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

[illegible] — International Bankers.

FCE Quotations

	— 1975 — Sep	Dec	1976 Mar
bid	[illegible]	810	815
offer	825	825	830
bid	285	225	290
offer	295	310	315
bid	4000	4200	4250
offer	4550	4600	4650

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(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 8.6.75 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 6 of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corporation, each repr. 5 common shs. of nom. U.S. $5, will be payable with Dfls. 4,77 net (div. per record-date 6.10.76: gross $0.45 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $0,3375 = Dfls. 0.84 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (=$0,3375 = Dfls. 0.84) with Dfls. 3.93 net.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, August 1, 1975.

ADVERTISEMENT

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 8.6.75 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, the div. cps. No. 2 and 3 of the CDRs Otis Elevator Company, each repr. 10 common shs. each nom. U.S. $3.125, will each be payable with net Dfls. 12.25. (Div. per record date 1.2.75 resp. 4.7.75: each gross $0.55 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $0.825 = Dfls. 2.16 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (=$0.825 = Dfls. 2.16) with resp. Dfls. 10.09 net.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, August 1, 1975.

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BA Cheque Corporation
A Subsidiary of BankAmerica Corporation

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
90½	69	Schlumb .60	24	428	78¾	75¾	77½	+1½
14¾	9	SCM Cp .50	3	141	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
9	4⅝	SCOA Ind .60	7	55	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅞	7¾	Scot Lad Fd	4	22	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
19⅞	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	x30	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ¼
14⅛	8¼	ScottFor .68	5	137	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	7	337	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
11⅛	5	Scottys 10	11	28	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	9	23	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt		57	5⅛	5	5⅛	
24⅛	10⅞	Sea Cont .30	4	19	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	SeabCL 1.40	5	174	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	SeabWA 141	6	109	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
37	27	Seagram .86	14	5	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7	SealdPw .72	4	10	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
25¾	13⅛	SearleG .52	10	790	15¼	14⅞	15	
74⅞	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	22	433	62¼	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Seatrain Lin	84	109	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
38⅝	21½	Sedcolnc .13	9	141	30⅛	29	30⅛	+ ⅝
7⅞	3¼	SvcCplnt 10	5	10	6	6	6	
11¾	5½	Servomt .60	6	33	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	39	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ¾
57¾	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	417	52	51½	52	+ ½
10⅞	4¼	ShellrGl .55	5	44	8⅜	8	8¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17¼	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		1	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
48¾	34¼	SherwW 2.20	6	67	40½	40	40	— ½
76	56¼	Shr W pf4 40		z50	65½	65½	65½	— 1½
10⅞	6¼	SierrPac .92	8	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅞	SignalCo .90	6	40	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	19	36	35⅝	35¾	— ¼
9⅞	2½	SimPrec .12	11	19	6⅞	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
24	12	Simm .88a	12	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
19⅞	8½	SimpPat .40	20	223	12⅞	12¼	12½	
12⅞	9½	SingerCo .40		187	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		25	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅛
23¾	10¼	SkaggCo .60	12	22	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¼
64⅞	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	8	61½	61	61	— 1
25	14⅝	Skyline .24	66	98	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	60	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
36⅝	15½	Smithlnt .36	13	412	29¾	27⅝	29⅜	+ 1⅛
57⅞	43½	Smithkline 2	12	x54	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅛	SmithTr .45	8	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
16	10½	Smucker .80	8	4	14	14	14	
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	21	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	29	448	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
36	28⅞	SooLin 3.15e	7	5	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
9	4½	SOS Con .3	5	16	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	7	168	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	Southdown	2	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		23	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	8	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8½	5¾	SoeatPS .64r	5	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
21½	16¼	SoCalE 1.68	5	98	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	
13⅞	8⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	647	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
30⅝	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	7	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	24	51½	51	51¼	
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.94	10	14	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z10000	52¼	52¼	52¼	
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	10	87	27⅝	27½	27½	
56¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	28	47⅞	47¼	47½	+ ¼
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		2	52	51	52	+ 2
32	19½	SouUGs 1.60	7	20	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
29½	15¾	Southld .40b	14	79	24¾	23¾	24⅜	+ 1
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	7	22	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ¼
19	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
11½	9¼	SwstPSv .90	8	29	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5	Sparton .24a	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	12	30	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		1	31	31	31	— ½
45⅞	25⅞	SperryR .76	11	385	41⅞	40¾	40¾	+ ½
12⅞	5⅞	Sprague El	7	29	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
10⅞	8¾	Spring M .75	15	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20⅞	14¾	SquarD 1.10	13	152	18⅞	18¼	18½	
41½	24⅞	Squibb .84	15	322	29¾	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅞
65	34⅞	Staley Mfg	6	300	55½	52	54¼	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅞	StPoor 1.92a		29	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
72¼	52½	StBrand 2.28	15	82	68½	67⅞	68	+ ¼
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z10	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ½
50⅞	28¼	StBPaint .32	27	47	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅞
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	313	30¾	30⅞	30½	— ¼
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	1325	45⅞	44	44⅜	— 1⅜
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	24	88	81⅞	80¼	81	
55	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z130	54	52½	53¼	— ¼
11⅛	6⅞	StdPress .40	6	37	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	StdPrud .66	9	17	7⅛	7½	7⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	4	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
21¼	12¼	StanWks .96	9	9	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	4	18⅛	18	18	— 2¼
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv		43	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
12	9¼	StaMS 1.10e		43	11½	11¼	11¼	
84½	40	StaufCh 2.40	5	259	75¼	73¼	75¼	+ 2⅛
83⅞	39¾	Stau pf1.80a		2	74½	74½	74½	— 7
25½	16¼	SterDrug .70	13	186	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
17	8	Sterndnt .40	6	x37	13½	13	13	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	7	50	15¼	15	15	— ¼
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	21	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
72½	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	11	19	61⅝	60¼	60½	— ⅞
12⅞	8⅛	StoneCon .60	3	15	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
20⅛	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	12	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
17⅞	12⅛	Storge Tech	7	116	13⅞	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
11¼	6¼	StridRite .70	7	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
42	19	StuWor 1.32	11	28	37½	36⅞	36⅞	— 1⅛
65½	46	StuWr pfB5		2	61	61	61	
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		5	27¼	27¼	27¼	— 1¼
3¼	1½	Suave Shoe	7	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
18½	11¼	SubProGs 1	6	16	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅞	SuCrest .30		52	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ½
14¼	10	Sun Chm .40	9	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	23	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		46	36½	35⅞	35⅞	+ ¼
21¾	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	12	8	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
26½	12⅛	Sundstrd .80	7	16	21⅛	20¾	21	
16½	9	SunshMg .36	20	49	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	15	SupVal 1.10	8	13	23¾	23½	23¼	
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	15	12	219	217½	219½	— ½
5½	3	SupmkG .20	12	57	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Superscpe	4	227	13⅛	12	13	— ¾
6⅞	3⅞	SutroMt .25e	23	4	4⅛	4¾	4¼	— ⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	13	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	10	19	19¼	19½	19¼	
9⅛	3	Systron Don	26	26	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	— ⅛
T								
26½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	18	22	21¼	22	+ ¾
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		3	3	3	3	
8⅛	5	Talley .60	6	73	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	11	59	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
52⅞	11⅝	Tandy Corp	11	718	40	39	39½	
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		7	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	6	31	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14¾	[illegible]	Technicon	10	66	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ¼
41½	18⅛	Tektronx .20	11	17	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ½
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	87	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
62½	48¼	Teledyn pf 6		2	59	59	59	— ½
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		1147	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	19	91	2½	2⅛	2½	
27⅞	19¾	Tennco 1.76	7	337	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
3½	¾	Tennco wt A		105	1⅛	1¼	1¾	— ⅛
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		14	95	93½	95	+ 1½
20⅛	13½	TesoroP .40	3	130	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
25⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	755	25¼	24⅞	25	
40	28¼	TexCom .90	12	31	35⅛	35¼	35⅜	
29⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	119	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
28	26½	TxET pf2.87		168	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
33⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	6	113	28¼	28	28½	— ⅛
36¼	23⅝	Texsglf 1.20	6	144	32⅛	32	32¼	— ⅛
14	8¼	Texasind 1b	12	5	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
119⅞	61	TexInst 1	35	675	99¼	95	98	+ 3
10¾	6½	Texas Intl	6	142	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	7	135	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21¾	15½	TexPac Ld	16	14	18	17½	18	
25¼	18	TexUt 1.24	10	148	19	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
8½	2¼	Texfi Ind		14	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	
26	12⅞	Textron 1.10	9	56	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		6	27½	27¼	27½	— ¼
17½	9⅞	Thiokol .70	5	66	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
45½	25⅝	ThomBet .72	19	32	36½	36½	36½	+ ¾
11	5	Thomin .40b	17	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	ThomJW .50	9	6	7	6⅞	7	
6⅞	4¼	ThriftDg .40	13	25	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	Tl Corp 1	21	58	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
42⅞	30¼	TidwatM .70	8	12	39	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	7¼	Tigerlnt .40	12	195	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅝
61	24¾	Timelnc 2	11	23	55⅛	54½	55	—
19⅞	10½	TimeMir .50	10	406	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
40	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	7	30	35⅛	34½	35⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		28	10½	10⅜	10½	
9⅝	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22¾	16⅞	ToledoEd 2	7	13	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	TonkaCp .40	12	13	11⅛	11	11	
8⅞	4⅞	TootRol .40b	6	43	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	11	110	23⅞	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.60	13	30	31	30½	31	— ⅛
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		119	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
16¼	11¼	TWA pf 2		4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	7¼	TranWF .16	7	59	10⅞	10	10¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .59	12	153	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
76	54	Trans pf4.50		1	68	66	68	— 1
21½	17¼	Tranlnc 1.84		9	19⅝	19⅜	19¼	+ ½
9⅞	7¾	Transco .20	10	51	8¼	8	8	
8¼	5⅞	Transcn .45	8	26	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ¾
7⅞	4⅞	TranOh .20r	4	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅞	12½	Tranwy 1.40	6	42	16	15⅞	16	
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	10	61	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		5	31½	31¼	31¼	
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		46	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		202	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅝
13	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	75	4	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
31	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	197	26½	25	25⅞	— 1⅛
25	13¾	Tropican .20	19	23	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
27	14½	TRW In 1.20	8	86	23⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		11	55	54⅛	55	+ 1
66	41⅞	TRW pf4.40		6	61½	60⅞	61⅛	+ ⅞
12⅛	7⅞	TucsonG .95	7	121	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅛	TwenCen .40	6	161	12½	11⅞	12⅞	
19⅞	8½	TycoLb .10e	9	73	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	26	20¼	19¼	19⅞	— ⅞
U								
27⅛	13⅞	UAL In .60a	11	173	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	19	22¾	21½	21⅞	— ½
14⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	31	13	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
27	26	UGI pf2.75		z310	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅞
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	8	47	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
10½	8⅞	Unarco .50	4	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	UnBanc .84b	8	55	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	79	67¼	66⅞	67	+ ½
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	373	56⅞	56	56⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	8	UnCom 1.33	9	52	11⅞	11	11½	— ⅛
8⅞	2½	Union Corp	9	69	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	187	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z10	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z20	34¼	34¼	34¼	
26⅞	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		11	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ½
4⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	10	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	138	46⅞	46¼	46¼	— ¼
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		36	60	59¼	59⅞	— ¼
82½	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	194	66	65	65½	— ¼
14½	11	UnPac pf.47		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3¼	1⅞	Uniona Inc		20	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10	6⅞	Uniroyal .70	6	119	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
81¼	66½	Uniryl pf 8		z960	77	75	75	— 1½
8	3⅞	Unit Brands		44	6	5⅞	6	
8⅞	5⅞	UnBrnd pfA		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¼	6	UnitCp .70c		14	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	U FinCal .20	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	UnGasP .72	10	662	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
12½	8⅞	Un Gvarnty	16	44	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	16	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	UnitInd .36b	6	19	10½	10	10	— ⅜
5¼	1⅞	UnitInn .10		16	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
12⅞	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	10	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	38	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
20	8	Un Nuclr	203	129	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ½
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	5	45	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅞
36⅞	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	12	29	31⅞	31	31	— ⅞
17¼	12¾	USFoS 1.50g		7	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21¼	14¼	USGyps 1.60	6	102	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		3	23	22	22	— ½
7⅞	2⅞	US Home		89	6⅞	5⅞	6	
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		216	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	9¼	USLeasg .28	8	99	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
4⅞	2½	US Rltylnv		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12½	7⅞	US Shoe .65	6	16	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
65⅛	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	747	61⅞	59⅞	61	+ 1⅛
22	13⅞	USTobac .90	12	58	20½	19¾	20⅛	1
62⅛	31¼	UnitTech 2	8	165	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	+ ⅞
140⅛	86⅞	UnTech pf8		6	124½	123	123	— 1½
16	12½	UnTel 1.08	9	127	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wi		65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		39	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
9⅞	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	68	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	7	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅞
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	7	6	39⅞	39⅛	39½	
18	11½	UOP .90	5	46	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
53	30	Upjohn .96	15	619	33¼	32½	32¾	
17⅞	10	USLIFE .30	6	369	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	— ¼
10⅛	8½	UtilicF .96a	10	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21¾	12	USM stpl.20	4	29	19½	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	19⅞	USM pf2.10		2	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
74⅞	39⅛	Utahlntl 1	77	312	64½	62⅛	63½	— ⅞
28⅞	23½	UtahPL 2.36	8	56	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
29⅛	27⅛	UIPL pf2.80		22	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	83	20¼	19¼	20	— ¼
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		5	24	24	24	— 2
V								
18½	6½	Varian .20	13	225	14	13½	13⅝	
27⅞	23¼	Veeder 1.72	7	13	23½	23	23	— ⅜
5¾	3	Vendo Co		7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6⅞	2	Venice .20	26	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		27	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	21⅛	Vetco Offsh	15	250	36½	34¾	36	+ ½
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	83	22⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
10	2¼	Viacom Inl	9	80	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	9¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	272	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
83	70	VaEP pf8.24		z70	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z200	73¼	73⅛	73¼	+ ¾
77	57½	VaEP pf7.45		z70	72½	72	72	— 1
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z70	49½	49¼	49¼	
42	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z30	40¼	40¼	40¼	
27⅞	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90		15	27⅛	27	27⅛	
7½	3¼	Vornado Inc	12	97	5	4⅞	5	
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	2	33⅝	32½	33⅛	+ ¼
W-X-Y-Z								
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	9	25	21¼	21	21	
4⅞	2½	WachRl .04p		13	3½	3⅜	3½	— ¼
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
34	29⅛	WlkrA 1.43a	10	7	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	5	15	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	6	WallMur .60	5	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
26⅞	9½	WalMart .12	23	6	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅝
17⅞	6⅞	WangL .08e	13	43	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Ward Foods	26	22	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .20	14	23	9½	9¼	9½	— ½
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	7	15	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	223	17⅞	16⅞	17	+ ⅞
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		19	61½	57½	61½	+ 1½
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		311	35¼	33	35⅛	+ ⅞
39½	25	WarnerL .72	16	230	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
22¼	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	8	19	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
50¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	4	18⅞	18	18⅛	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
19⅞	14½	WasWat 1.52	9	17	18¾	18½	18½	
11¼	4	Waste Mgmt	9	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
38⅛	13¼	WalknJ .20e	16	51	29⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
5	3	WavGos .40		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	14	14	14	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15¼	10¾	Wea pf1.59k		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
7⅞	4½	Weathrd .40	6	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¾	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	6	4	4	4	
8⅞	6¼	WellMcL .60	11	15	8	7⅞	7¾	— ½
21⅛	15	WelsMkt .60	8	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
1¾		Welbilt Corp		1	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	12⅛	WellFgo .96	6	24	15⅞	15¾	16	+ ¼
8⅛	3½	WellFM .10p		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12	8¾	WescoF .60	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
23	18⅞	WstclTr 1.80	7	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z10	50¼	50¼	50¼	
39	18¾	WstPtPep 2	7	53	36½	35⅛	36⅛	+ ¼
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	6	71	7½	7½	7⅛	
27	13 9/16	WnBnc 1.40	6	35	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
19	7⅞	WnNbA .05r	6	134	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Wn Pac Ind	9	12	6⅝	6½	6½	+
14	5⅞	WnPubih .80	5	12	11	10¾	11	
15¼	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	52	118	14⅞	14	14⅞	
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	54	54	54	+
44	30	WnUn pf4.80		3	44⅛	43¾	43¾	+
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	35	897	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
31	19½	Wstvco 1.40	5	18	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
43¼	27⅞	Weyerhr .80	24	284	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	
25⅞	10½	WhalFry .40	12	79	19	18½	18½	
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	43	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpol .60	40	345	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅞	8¾	WhitCon .80	6	212	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	
35⅝	29	WhitC plC 3		1	35	35	35	
12½	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	9	67	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅞	1⅞	Whittaker	10	93	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	84	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
4½	2⅞	WiebdlSt .28	9	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37⅞	25¼	WilmsCo .60	6	1240	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
54	25⅝	WilmsCo wt		4	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	
40	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	13	68	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	
50	37	WinnDix B		1	49	49	49	+
6⅛	3⅛	Winnoago		71	5	4⅞	4⅞	
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	48	26⅞	26¼	26⅛	
19⅞	16¼	WisGas 1.80		273	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
16¼	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	23	16	15⅞	15¾	
17¼	17⅞	Wilco 1.20	6	31	27	20⅞	26⅞	
3½	1⅞	WolvrW .05e	14	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	6⅞	Womelco .56	8	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	11	14	22⅞	21¾	22	
17¼	9⅞	Wolwth 1.20	8	134	15⅞	14⅞	15	+
22	21	Wolw pf2.20		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
6⅞	2⅞	World Airw	6	4	4⅞	4½	4½	
65	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	10	2	58	58	58	
5⅞	3⅞	Wurlitzer		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5	1⅞	Wyly Corp		99	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
87⅞	58¾	XeroxCp 1	19	1313	60¾	59⅞	59⅞	
17½	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	4	62	9	8⅞	8⅞	+
12	4¼	Yates Ind	6	18	8⅞	8½	8½	
13	9¾	YnnSDr .59a	5	8	10¾	10⅞	10⅞	
20⅞	9¼	ZaleCorp .76	8	19	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+
37⅞	22⅞	Zapata .60	4	189	30⅞	29¾	29¾	
15½	15	Zapata wt		12	15	14⅝	15	
6⅞	2¼	Zayre Corp		17	5½	5¼	5¼	
29⅞	10	ZenithRad 1	55	230	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
12⅞	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	88	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

$575,000,000 Euro-dollar term loan

Bank Indonesia

for and on behalf of

Republic of Indonesia

as borrower

$425,000,000 managed by

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amex International Limited — Bank of America N.T. & S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris
Chase Manhattan Limited — Chemical Bank — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Compagnie Financiere de la Deutsche Bank AG
First Chicago Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Toronto Dominion Bank

and provided by

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — American Express International Banking Corporation — Bank of America N.T. & S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris — The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — Chemical Bank — Compagnie Financiere de la Deutsche Bank AG
The First National Bank of Chicago, Singapore Branch — First National City Bank — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Singapore Branch — Toronto Dominion Investments (H.K.) Limited

The Bank of Nova Scotia — The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, Port Vila, New Hebrides — Commerzbank AG
Irving Trust Company — Marine Midland Bank New York — Republic National Bank of Dallas

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Asia Pacific Capital Corporation Limited — The Bank of New York
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce — The Citizens and Southern National Bank — Commerce Union Bank, Cayman Branch — Credit Suisse, Singapore Branch
European Asian Bank, Singapore Branch — First National Bank in Dallas, Singapore Branch — First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.
Lloyds Bank International Limited, Singapore Branch — The Royal Bank of Canada International Limited — Union Bank, California
The First National Bank of Boston — National Bank of North America — Allied Bank International
American Security and Trust Company — Banque Canadienne Nationale — Banque Europeene de Credit (BEC)
City National Bank of Detroit — Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia — NV de Indonesische Overzeese Bank (The Indonesia Overseas Bank)
London Multinational Bank Limited — The National Bank of Australasia Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited — Republic National Bank of New York (International) Limited
Seattle-First National Bank, London Branch — UBAF Limited — World Banking Corporation Limited, Nassau, Bahamas

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, *Agent*

$150,000,000 managed by

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

The Fuji Bank, Limited — The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited — The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited — The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

and provided by

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

The Fuji Bank, Limited — The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited — The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited — The Sumitomo Bank, Limited
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited — The Daiwa Bank, Limited — The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited — The Mitsui Bank, Limited
The Sanwa Bank, Limited — The Tokai Bank, Limited — The Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, Limited — The Kyowa Bank, Limited
The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Limited — The Saitama Bank, Ltd. — The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Limited

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., *Agent*

Financial advisers to the borrower

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Freres et Cie. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.76	*1.06
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq	* .65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	30	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	190
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213 82	174 16
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	55-50	129-130
Lead, spot, lb.	19	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-65	85½-87
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.30⅞	4.27
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	39-39½	36-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.07 5/10	4.60
Gold N.Y., oz.	165.1	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	732.4	857.6

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 6, 1975

SUGAR No.11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	17.65	18.15	17.30	18.00	17.20
Oct	17.15	17.75	16.78	17.47	16.98
Mar	16.60	17.20	16.30	16.90	16.40
May	16.40	16.90	16.20	16.70	B16.35
Jul	16.70	16.70	16.20	16.60	B16.25
Sep	16.60	16.60	16.25	N16.50	15.15
Oct	16.60	16.50	15.90	16.40	16.00

Sales: 3,464.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Mar	148.00	148.00	148.00	B146.50	146.00

Sales: 2.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	55.45	57.10	55.25	56.55	55.75
Dec	51.30	52.80	51.23	52.25	51.70
Mar	49.21	50.75	49.20	50.35	49.60
May	48.90	50.15	48.85	47.85	49.32

Sales: 807.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Aug	56.30	56.50	56.20	56.50	56.90
Sep	57.00	57.00	56.60	56.80	57.20
Dec	58.70	58.90	58.30	58.60	59.00
Jan	59.20	59.50	58.90	59.20	59.60
Mar	60.50	60.60	59.90	60.30	60.70
May	61.40	61.50	61.00	61.30	61.70
Jul	62.60	62.70	62.00	62.30	62.70
Sep	63.70	63.70	62.90	63.30	63.70

Sales estimated: 1,862.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	6.00	6.00	5.84	5.85	6.06
Mar	7.00	7.04	6.95	6.95	7.19
Apr	7.75	7.80	7.68	7.73	A7.90
May	9.42	9.50	9.36	9.48	9.60

Sales: 2,625.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	508.00	515.50	508.00	515.50	508.40
Sep	510.00	520.20	507.50	519.00	511.90
Dec	523.00	534.20	521.00	532.50	525.50
Jan	527.00	538.50	526.00	536.70	530.00
Mar	537.50	548.00	534.50	545.60	538.80
May	545.00	555.50	543.40	553.80	547.20
Jul	553.70	564.00	553.00	561.50	555.50
Sep	561.00	570.00	561.00	570.00	563.70
Dec	573.80	582.10	572.90	582.10	575.80

Sales estimated: 10,579.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	57.80	58.00	57.65	B58.00	B57.90
Nov	59.50	59.60	59.40	B59.80	B59.70

Jan	61.20	61.45	61.15	61.35	B61.30
Mar	62.70	62.70	62.50	B62.70	B62.55
Sep	66.50	66.50	66.50	B66.33	B66.00

Sales: 175.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	50.20	50.45	50.05	50.40	50.12
Dec	50.45	50.75	50.25	50.65	50.36
Mar	51.25	51.55	51.10	51.48	51.25
May	51.90	51.90	51.77	B52.08	B51.85
Jul	52.33	52.33	52.32	B52.65	B52.47
Oct	—	—	—	B53.50	B53.22
Dec	53.70	53.70	53.70	B53.65	B53.50

Sales: 1,225.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	166.00	166.40	165.20	165.80S	166.30
Sep	167.00	167.00	166.20	167.00S	167.50
Oct	168.40	168.90	167.60	168.20S	163.90
Dec	171.30	171.70	170.50	171.00S	171.60
Feb	174.10	174.60	173.90	174.20S	174.80
Apr	177.30	177.30	177.30	177.30S	177.90
Jun	180.70	180.70	180.10	180.30S	180.90

Sales estimated: 966

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Sep	3.67	3.78	3.66	3.74½	3.69
Dec	3.83	3.92½	3.81	3.88	3.84
Mar	3.95	4.04	3.92	4.01	3.95
May	3.96	4.06	3.96	4.03½	3.98
Jul	3.83	3.89	3.83	3.88	3.84

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.96½	3.05¼	2.94¼	3.03	2.97
Dec	2.86½	2.95¾	2.85	2.94	2.87½
Mar	2.94	3.03¼	2.92¼	3.02¾	2.94½
May	2.96½	3.07	2.95½	3.07	2.99¼
Jul	2.97½	3.08	2.97½	3.07	3.00¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Aug	5.96	6.08	5.90	6.08	5.98
Sep	5.98	6.10½	5.94	6.09	6.01
Nov	6.02	6.16	5.96½	6.14	6.03
Jan	6.07	6.23	6.04	6.22	6.09
Mar	6.15	6.31	6.14	6.31	6.21
May	6.22	6.39½	6.21	6.39½	6.29
Jul	6.25	6.42½	6.23	6.42½	6.32
Aug				6.42	6.32

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Aug	28.70	29.45	28.40	29.45	29.00
Sep	27.30	28.25	27.20	28.25	27.75
Oct	26.40	27.20	26.30	27.20	26.70
Dec	25.30	26.20	25.20	26.20	25.60
Jan	24.95	25.80	24.85	25.80	25.10
Mar	24.60	25.45	24.40	25.45	24.70
May	24.15	25.10	24.15	25.10	24.35
Jul	23.85	24.60	23.85	24.80	24.05
Aug	23.50	24.60	23.50	24.60	23.80

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Aug	130.50	133.00	130.00	132.50	131.00
Sep	134.50	137.00	134.20	136.70	134.80
Oct	138.00	140.20	137.00	139.00	138.00
Dec	142.00	145.50	141.70	145.00	143.00
Jan	145.50	146.50	145.00	147.00	146.50
Mar	151.00	152.00	151.00	152.00	152.00
May	155.00	155.00	154.50	154.50	155.00
Jul	158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	157.00
Aug	—	—	—	158.60	157.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	506.50	516.00	503.00	517.00	506.00
Sep	518.00	521.00	518.00	520.00	509.50
Oct	514.50	525.50	511.50	525.00	515.00
Dec	523.00	534.50	521.20	533.50	524.00
Feb	531.50	542.50	530.50	543.50	533.00
Apr	541.50	552.00	538.50	551.00	542.00
Jun	549.00	561.00	548.50	560.50	550.00
Aug	557.00	568.00	557.90	568.00	[illegible]
Oct	565.00	576.00	564.00	576.00	[illegible]

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	45.15	45.25	44.65	44.75
Oct	39.55	39.92	39.35	39.50
Dec	39.22	39.80	38.95	39.45
Feb	40.60	41.17	40.25	41.17
Apr	41.10	41.75	40.90	41.72 a
Jun	41.47	42.25	41.20	42.25 b

Sales: Aug 2648; Oct 3182; Dec [illegible] Feb 705; April 99; June 60.

Open interest: Aug 8443; Oct [illegible] 6749; Feb 5308; April 874; June 552.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	53.50	54.15	53.25	53.95
Oct	48.15	48.90	47.80	48.55
Dec	48.15	48.95	47.95	48.80
Feb	47.75	48.50	47.50	48.40 b
Apr	45.70	46.10	45.25	46.10
Jun	46.15	46.75	45.75	46.75
Jul	46.72	46.90	46.30	46.90 b
Aug	45.00	45.25	45.00	b45.25 b

Sales: Aug 925; Oct 1185; Dec [illegible] Feb 685; April 156; June 64; July 31, Aug 2.

Open interest: Aug 2937; Oct [illegible] 6944; Feb 4069; April 986; June [illegible] 330; Aug 15.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	47.40	47.50	47.20	47.30
Sep	53.50	53.90	53.00	53.15
Oct	53.00	53.35	53.00	53.25
Nov	56.00	56.25	55.75	a55.85
Dec	60.55	60.75	60.30	60.30
Jan	58.55	58.60	58.45	a58.55
Feb	—	—	—	n55.50

Sales: Aug 23; Sep 348; Oct 8; Nov [illegible] Dec 80; Jan 3; Feb 0.

Open interest: Aug 69; Sep 143; [illegible] 220; Nov 421; Dec 922; Jan 122; Feb [illegible]

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	96.10	96.10	95.40	b96.10
Feb	80.70	81.72	79.90	81.72
Mar	78.85	80.10	78.10	b79.95
Jul	75.95	77.10	75.40	77.10
Aug	—	—	—	b75.50

Sales: Aug 258; Feb 3534; March [illegible] May 318; July 150; Aug 0.

Open interest: Aug 1739; Feb [illegible] March 1659; May 2376; July 1173; Aug [illegible]

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	167.30	167.70	166.50	167.00
Dec	171.60	172.10	170.70	171.50
Mar	176.50	177.10	175.60	176.50
Jun	180.80	182.00	180.60	181.20
Sep	185.50	186.40	185.50	186.40
Dec	191.20	191.20	189.40	190.20

Sales: Sep. 1,180; Dec. 642; March [illegible] June 21; Sep. 2; Dec. 2.

ADVERTISEMENT

SCHLUMBERGER N.V.

(Certificates)

The undersigned announces that as from August 4th, 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 3 of the Certificates Schlumberger N.V., each repr. 5 shs. of common stock of U.S. $1,- par value each, will be payable with Dfls. 1.62 net (div. per record date 6.20.75; gross U.S. $0.15 per share).

This dividend distribution is not subject to tax-withholding at source.

ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.
Amsterdam, July 31, 1975.

ADVERTISEMENT

MARKS & SPENCER LTD.

(CDRs)

The Board of Directors of Marks & Spencer Ltd. announced that shareholders who will be registered in the books of the company on May 16, 1975 are entitled to receive a 1 × 1 bonus.

Consequently the undersigned has designated div. cp. No. 4 of the CDRs for this purpose.

In England the original shares are traded ex-bonus as from July 25, 1975 and the CDRs in Amsterdam will do so as from August 4, 1975.

Further the undersigned announces that as from July 31, 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 5 of the CDRs Marks & Spencer Ltd., each repr. 25 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3.95 (refund dividend year ended 31st March, 1975).

Tax credit £0.568675 = Dfls. 3.21 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, July 31, 1975.

Market Summary

Aug. 6, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
East Kodak	205,300	91½	— ¾
Merck Co	191,300	69⅝	—1⅛
IntTelTel	180,500	21¼	— ½
Merrill Lyn	179,600	17⅝	— ½
Jewel Cos	155,900	20½	— ¾
Citicorp	158,200	33¼	+ ½
Polaroid	157,100	37½	+ ⅞
Ramada In	151,600	3⅝	— ⅛
RCA	144,200	18⅛	
StdOil Ind	132,500	44⅜	—1⅜
Xerox Cp	131,300	59⅞	— ½
Gen Motors	127,200	45⅛	— ⅛
Wilms Cos	124,000	29½	— ⅞
Teleprompt	114,700	5⅝	— ¼
La Pacif	109,700	12⅝	— ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.28	15.47
Advances	518	300
Declines	825	1105
Unchanged	446	400
Total issues	1789	1805
New 1975 highs	4	10
New 1975 lows	18	19

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	74,000	32	+ ¾
Austral Oil	73,500	16¼	+2¼
Noles Cp	61,700	14¼	+3⅛
Nat Patent	52,700	10¼	— ¼
ShearHay S	34,400	4⅞	— ⅛
Resrch Ctl	24,400	17	
HoustOil M	23,500	22⅛	— ⅞
HarlzMt Cp	23,100	12½	+ ¼
Westates P	22,700	9⅞	
Champ Ho	21,500	3⅞	— ⅛
Approx total stock sales		1,900,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,517,015	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
87.33	86.65	87.13	—0.20

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	810.30	820.40	804.60	813.67	+ 3.52
20 Trn	156.83	158.14	155.26	156.71	— 0.08
15 Util	75.48	77.12	77.74	78.40	— 0.07
65 Stk	245.62	248.25	243.72	246.27	+ 0.60

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	97.67	95.75	96.79	+0.05
15 Railroads	34.55	34.92	35.18	—0.07
60 Utilities	41.43	40.59	41.07	—0.12
500 Stocks	87.04	85.34	86.25	+0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	46.15	45.83	46.08	—0.01
Industrials	51.08	50.74	51.00	+0.01
Transportation	30.37	30.21	30.36	—0.01
Utilities	31.53	31.59	31.67	—0.03
Finance	47.67	47.42	47.67	—0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 5	177,431	227,651	7,451
Aug. 4	184,450	319,607	5,421
Aug. 1	171,011	273,555	4,529
July 31	184,261	280,735	6,827
July 30	173,969	310,948	8,695
July 29	192,111	352,872	3,559

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Oct	193	184	190.95-191	[illegible]
Dec	190.50	182	187.50-188	[illegible]
Mar	188	180	186 -186.50	[illegible]
May	186	177.50	182.50-183	[illegible]
Aug	183	179	180.50-181	[illegible]
Oct	179	178	180 -187	[illegible]
Dec	No Trade		178 -181	[illegible]

Lots: 2,834.

COCOA

Sep	603	580	601.50-602	[illegible]
Dec	573	556.50	572 -573	[illegible]
Mar	566	552	564 -565	[illegible]
May	560	555	563 -564	[illegible]
Jul	556	554	562 -565	[illegible]
Sep	562	555	562 -564	[illegible]
Dec	No Trade		562 -569	[illegible]

Lots: 2,009.

COFFEE

Sep	774	773½	773 -775	[illegible]
Nov	780	772	776 -777	[illegible]
Jan	783	765	778 -780	[illegible]
Mar	784	773	781 -782	[illegible]
May	785	778	781 -783	[illegible]
Jul	785	783	784 -785	[illegible]
Sep	787	766	786 -787	[illegible]

Lots: 951.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	573.50- 574.50	[illegible]
3 months	593.50- 594	[illegible]
Cathodes: spot	563 - 563.50	[illegible]
3 months	582.50- 583	[illegible]
Tin: spot	3,175 -3,177	[illegible]
3 months	3,200 -3,201	[illegible]
Lead: spot	171.75- 172	[illegible]
3 months	179.50- 180	[illegible]
Zinc: spot	332 - 334	[illegible]
3 months	344 - 344.50	[illegible]
Silver: spot	239.40- 239.50	[illegible]
3 months	246.70- 246.90	[illegible]

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
Sep	603	590	595-600
Dec	557	549	555-555.50
Mar	546	539	542-543
May	—	—	540-550
Jul	—	—	540-550
Sep	—	—	540-550

Lots: 210.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
7 D.	6⅛-6⅜	2⅞-3⅛	4½-5
1 M.	6⅞-6⅞	2⅞-3⅛	4½-4⅝
3 M.	7⅛-7⅜	3½-4	4⅜-4⅝
6 M.	8-8⅛	4⅛-4⅞	5⅛-5⅞
1 Y.	8½-8⅞	5⅛-5⅞	5⅜-6⅛

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-4

CaroPL pfA, Fleming Co, Howmet Cp, [illegible]

NEW LOWS-18

APL Co, Benguet B, CnPw 5.50pf, EastGas F, FedNat Mtg, GtWnFinl, HughesTl wi, Huyck Cp, Marion Lab, Nashua Cp, PizzaHut wi, Richardsn, [illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .27	4	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .05b	8	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Acme Haml	13	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
2	⅞	Acme Prec	12	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4	1¾	Action Ind	7	4	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
2⅞	¾	Adam Russl	12	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
1⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		1	1	1	1	—⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10a	12	95	12⅞	12¼	12¼	—⅛
3⅞	2	A&EPlast P	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅞	⅝	Aesis Corp	8	43	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	12	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
3⅞	1¼	Aeronca Inc		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	18	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7¼	5½	Affil Pub .40	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2¼		AIC Photo		1	1½	1½	1½	
3¼	1½	Aiken Ind	7	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
7⅞	3⅛	AirpxEl .10e	4	11	6¼	5¾	5¾	—⅝
6½	2⅝	Alaska Airl	3	29	5¾	5½	5½	
2¼	⅞	Alba Waldn		2	2½	2¼	2½	
11⅞	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	5	6	9¾	9½	9½	+⅛
5½	3⅜	Allegny Airl		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25	21½	AllegA pfC 3		1	22½	22½	22½	
7⅛	3⅛	Alleg Cp wt		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
2½	1⅝	Allied Art	15	21	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
16⅞	13⅛	AlldThr 1.20	7	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	6	4	4	4	—⅛
1½	9-16	Altec Corp	50	45	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
12¼	6½	AlterFds .50	6	7	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
51	42½	Alcoa pf3.75		z150	45	45	45	—⅛
13¼	3⅛	AMAX wt		26	10¼	10½	10½	+⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Amco Ind	4	0	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	1⅛	AHessLL wt		43	3¼	3	3	—⅛
7¼	2⅝	Am Agronics	6	8	4⅛	4	4	—¼
8⅛	5	AmBiltrt .50	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
⅞	3-16	ACenMig wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
5¼	2¼	Am Fletch		2	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	3¼	Am Intl Pict	5	27	6½	5⅞	6¼	
5⅞	3⅛	A Israel .25r	3	11	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
17¼	7¼	AMaizeA .40	4	66	17⅛	15⅞	16	—1
19⅞	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	34	16	15	15	—1
45⅝	27	Am Maf 2.73a	4	2	41	41	41	
3	1⅞	AmMot Inns		22	5	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
34⅞	27½	AmPetrol 2	4	3	31⅞	31¼	31¼	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
⅝	1-16	AmRltyT wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		30	1½	1¼	1½	
4¼	2	A SafEq .17	23	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
3⅝	2⅛	A Techin .12	25	10	3	3	3	
2⅞	1½	AmTrain Sv		3	2	2	2	
10⅞	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+⅛
11⅞	4¼	AMIC Cp	7	32	7⅞	7¼	7¼	+⅛
3½	1⅞	Anglo C .12e	7	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¼	4½	Anixter .16	4	22	10½	9⅞	10	—⅛
4	1½	Anken .02e	7	3	4	4	4	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Anthony .30t	7	22	4¼	4	4¼	—⅛
2⅞	⅞	Appld Data	13	1	2⅛	2½	2⅛	—⅛
24½	12⅝	Aquit Ca .33	12	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
8¼	5	Ariz CL .10e		19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Ent		1	2	2	2	
17⅛	6¼	ArminCp .12	5	73	16¼	15¼	15⅞	—⅛
9¼	4¼	Arwood .30e	3	9	6½	6¼	6½	—⅛
12	6⅛	Asamera .25	7	107	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
9⅞	5⅞	AshlOil Can	8	3	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Acoro .40b	5	6	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
2⅛	1	Astrex Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅞	Alco Ind	33	10	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
[illegible]		AticoMig wt						
17⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		110	8¼	8	8½	+⅛
2⅞	7	Atlas C/A B	9	121	7	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
3	⅞	Atlas Cp wt		92	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
22¼	12⅞	Augatinc .15	13	21	15⅞	15	15½	+⅛
16¼	10⅛	Austral Oil	11	729	15⅝	16	16¼	+2¼
8	4⅛	Auto Train	25	12	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Auto Bldg	13	4	2⅛	2¼	2¼	—⅛
3½	1⅛	Autmat Rad		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
7½	4⅛	AutmSvc .20	8	8	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
38⅛	9⅛	AVC Co .10r	4	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—¼
3⅞	2	AVEMC .67		6	2¼	2	2¼	
25¼	16⅞	Avondal 1.20	21	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+⅛

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	16	6½	6¼	6⅜	—⅛
14⅝	11⅛	BanFd 1.12e		11	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
15-16	⅛	BangPun wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCH Lt		100	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .C4	4	1	3	3	3	—⅛
2¼	1½	Barclay .04e	9	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
8¼	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
7½	4⅛	BarryWr .40	6	11	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
[illegible]		Bartell Med		2	1	1	1	
3⅝	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	10	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
3¾	3⅛	Bartons Cdy	23	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	13	6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
[illegible]		BasinPet Cp …						

[illegible]

S (continued)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅛	1⅜	SilvstCp .02b		8	3	3	3	
7¼	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Simplex .15t		1	2	2	2	—⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		36	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
8¼	4	Sorder Brdc	5	19	7½	6	7¼	+1¼
6⅛	3⅝	Sorg Pa .10p		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅞	4⅛	Soundsn .40	72	28	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
25¼	24⅞	SCE pf9.20		16	25	24⅞	25	
25⅞	22⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		10	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		5	13⅞	14	14	—⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		3	13	13	13	
61⅛	40	SouRoy .88b	21	26	53¼	52¼	52¼	
5¼	3⅛	Spartek .30	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
9	4⅛	Spector .10e	4	17	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
3⅛	1½	Spectro Inc	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	15-16	SpencCo .32t		1	1¾	1¾	1⅝	—⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Spencr F .32	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Splentex .48	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7½	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	5	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Std Containr	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	StdMotA .42	7	24	8	8	8	—⅛
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	5	1	3½	3½	3½	
15¼	7⅛	Std Prod 1	10	1	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
1½	⅛	StdPrud wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
27	10¼	StdShrs .40r		6	21	20¾	20¾	—⅛
9⅝	4	Stange .10	20	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10½	5⅝	StarAv .20e	8	5	8⅛	8¾	8¾	—⅛
7⅛	15-16	Stardust Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	StarSup .68b	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
22⅛	9⅛	StarrHo .30	12	19	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
8⅛	3½	StatSvL .40b	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
10⅛	3½	SteeImI .21e	2	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—⅛
13¾	12½	Stepn Ch .44	5	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
2	⅞	Sterl Electr		69	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2	SterlPrc .11t	6	79	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1¼	Stevcoknit	5	6	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	12	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Struth Wells	7	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
1	7-16	Summit Org	81	1	15-16	13-16	13-16	
27	9	Sun Elec .60	8	4	18¼	18	18	—½
5⅛	3¼	Sunair .27e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
12	4⅛	Sunshjr .20	10	7	11	10⅞	11	—⅛
5⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Supercr .10e	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	15-16	Susquhane		77	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
5	3⅛	Susquhan pf		7	4⅛	4¾	4⅛	+⅛
¾	5-16	SutrMtg wt		8	9-16	9-16	9-16	
20⅛	9⅛	SW Ind .80	4	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Synalov .141	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
44⅝	29½	Syntex .40	14	740	32	31¼	32	+½
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	x2	20	20	20	+⅛
4½	5-16	System Eng		38	3¼	3	3	—⅛

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9⅛	TastyBk .96	7	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	29	35	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Techcl Oper	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
2⅛	⅞	Techcl Tape	5	97	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
8¾	6½	Teleflex .32t	10	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	14	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
9⅞	5⅛	TennFS .40e	2	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	19	26	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
1⅞	1	Tensor Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
16	5⅛	Teradyn Inc	13	31	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
16⅛	11⅛	TerraC .40e	3	118	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	—⅛
11⅞	5⅛	TesoroPt wt		99	7½	7⅛	7½	
3⅛	2	Texstar .15t	4	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16	7⅛	Textron wt		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	9	2	2	2	
12⅛	7⅛	Thrifmt .30e	3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
10⅞	3⅛	Tiffany .20	8	4	9½	9¼	9¼	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2½	Timpte Ind	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅜	TMC Mfg In	1	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .40	1	71	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
86	77	TolEd pf8.32		z20	82½	82½	82½	+2
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	8	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅞	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	20	5	6½	6½	6½	
⅛	3	[illegible]						
7⅛	3⅛	Tracor Inc	19	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux	19	7	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Treadw .23t		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
11	2¼	TriStMtr .80	2	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	4	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
6⅛	2⅞	Turbodyne	60	25	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
20⅛	11½	Turrr C 1 .32	6	3	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	—⅛
7⅛	3⅞	TwinFair In	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	1½	U P Cp .12	6	26	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
6⅛	2⅞	UNA .10a	3	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
4⅛	2½	Un Invest		5	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
11¼	4½	UnA Pr .40a	6	2	9	9	9	—⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Un Asbestos	6	30	5	5	5	
15-16	⅛	UnBrand wt		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13½	10⅛	UnCosF .43b	9	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1½	Unit Foods	4	13	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
	9-16	UnNat Corp		6	1	1	1	
	¼	UnNatCo wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	U Nat Co pf		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
6	2½	U PDye .67a		2	4	4	4	
7⅛	3⅛	UnRIIT .58c	66	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRIIT wt		20	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
9	5⅛	US Ban Trst	16	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
14⅛	3⅛	US Filtr .20	10	155	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	US LsgRt E		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	7-16	US LsgR wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
5⅛	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1	US Radium		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
38	11⅛	US Rcd 1.20	3	12	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
18⅝	16⅛	US Rcd wi		13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	USRbR .44a	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
17	7½	Unitck .20	10	17	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	—⅛
18	5⅛	Unity BuY S	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Univ Contnr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	UnivRs .05e	10	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3	UnivRun .33	6	2	6	6	6	
4⅛	2⅛	UR Corp	6	25	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
18⅛	12⅛	UtahIdS 1.20	7	8	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
6½	4⅛	UV Ind wt		210	4½	4	4½	—⅛

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅛	4	ValiesSt .62t	7	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
23½	14½	Vall In 3.42e	2	30	16	15	16	+½
15⅞	6⅛	Valmac .40a	19	35	12⅞	12	12	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .61e		8	2	1⅞	2	
7	4⅛	VanDorn .36	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Veecoins .32	9	8	8	8	8	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	7	33	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+⅛
2	7-16	Verspli Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Viking Genl	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅛	⅛	Vikoa Inc		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Vishay Intr	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Vulcan .00e		3	2	2	2	+⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	53	7⅛	7⅛	7½	

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2⅛	WabMg .10a	7	11	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Wackat .28a	9	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
2½	1⅛	WadelEq .10	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4	WagnrEl .48	16	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Walnoco Oil	13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
1⅞	⅛	WardFds wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		95	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
30	16⅛	WasPsfB .50	10	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
14⅞	11⅛	WashRI 1.28	11	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Watsco .15e	52	7	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Weiman Co		1	2	2	2	—⅛
9	5⅛	Welo TU Am	1	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wstn Fin .10	5	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
1½	⅛	WstPac I wt		11	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Whitaker .34	5	4	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	6⅛	Whiling 1	4	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
¾	⅛	Whittakr wt		14	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	5	3	3	3	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WillcxG .08r		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	Wmhous .30	4	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WilshrO .05r	8	13	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	2½	WilsonBc .30	7	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
48	44½	Wis P pf4.50		z20	46	45½	46	+⅛
3½	1⅛	WolBAB .06p	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	12	WorcestCr n	6	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5	Work Wr .40	5	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
5⅞	1½	Wrather Co		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	105	30	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
3½	2½	WTC Air .20	5	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17½	7½	WUI Inc .40	7	6	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3½	WyleLab .24	5	29	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
11⅛	5	Wynnin .05e	4	53	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4⅛	WymBn .50	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Wyomising	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛

X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅞	12⅛	Xonics Inc	55	3	16½	16¼	16½	+¼
4⅝	1⅛	YooHoo .05e	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
7⅝	4⅛	ZeroMfg .24	6	20	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
4½	1½	Zimmr Hom		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly, or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	100½	101½
Asahi 10½-80	102	103
ASEA 8½-86	90	91
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89	90
Bk Tokyo 7¼-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	99½	100½
Bergen 8-87	93½	94½
B.N.P. 9½-81	100¼	101¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	92½	93½
Broken Hill 10-90	102¼	103¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	100¼	101¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	96½	99½
Carrier 8-87	89½	90½
CNE 9¼-85	99½	100½
CN Rhone 10-80/83	101½	102½
Cons Food 7½-91	84	85
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93½	94½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	83½	84½
Copen Tel 8½-86	94½	95½
Corning 8½-86	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	90½	91½
Dana 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	82	83
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	100	101
EIB 9½-85	99½	100½
Ericsson 9½-85	100	101
Esso 7½-78	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 Nov	98½	99½
First Chic 7-80	93½	94½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88¾	89¾
Gen Mills 8-86	98	99
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102	103
G.H.H. 7¾-88	84½	85½
GTE 8¼-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-85	103¾	101¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	93¼	94¼
Kimberley 8½-86	100	101
Marubeni 9¾-82	99	100
Michelin 7½-88	84¼	85¼
Miles 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	103½	104½
Motorola 8-87	94	95
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85½	86½
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	100¼	101¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	97½	98½
Oslo 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	100½	101½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	100¼	101¼
Fac.Light 8-88	89½	90½
Papua 9½-83	99¼	100¼
Pemex 10¼-82	98	99
Pennwalt 8-87	90½	91½
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100¼	101¼
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	86½	87½
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8¾-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	86½	87½
Scanraff 8¼-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	97	98
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
Skandin. 10¾-87	103¼	104¼
SNCF 9¼-81	100½	101½
St. Ind. 8½-80	100	101
St. Ind. 8½-89	99½	100½
Sumitomo 9½-80	100½	101½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	89½	90½
Tenneco 7½-79	96	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	87	88
Textron 7¾-87	84	85
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-80	101½	102½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	97½	98½
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
Union Oil 7-79	98	99
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	90	91
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	86½	87½
Beatrice 4½-92	91	93
Borden 6½-91	97	99
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4½-87	73½	75½
Carnation 4-88	85	87
Chevron 5-88	97	99
Chrysler 4¾-88	54½	56½
Chrysler 5-88	55½	57½
Cont Tel 5½-88	75½	77½
Cumm In 6½-88	81	83
Dart Ind 4¾-88	84½	86½
EastKodak 4½-88	110½	112½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	82	84
Firestone 5-88	83½	85½
Ford 6-86	86	88
Ford 5-88	72½	74½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4½-82	81	83
Gillette 4¾-82	80	82
Gillette 4¾-87	75	77
Gould 5-87	79½	81½
Gulf West. 5-88	84½	86½
Halliburt 4½-87	124	126
Honeywell 6-86	77½	79½
ITT 4½-87	66½	68½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	73	75
McDerm 4¾-87	136	138
Morgan JP 4½-87	107½	109½
Nabisco 5¼-88	92½	94½
Owens Ill 4½-87	86	88
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	87	89
R.C.A. 5-88	75	77
Revlon 4¾-83	104	106
Revlon 4¾-87	95½	97½
Sperry 4¾-88	93	95
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	84	86
Texaco 4¾-88	75½	77½
UnCarb 4¾-82	98½	100½
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
WarnLam 4¼-88	79	81
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Amerco 4¼-87	85	87
Am Tob 5¼-88	99	101
Ashland 5-88	76½	78½
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	103

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.37	88.26	95.91
Previous	98.58	89.58	96.92

Currency Rates

August 6, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	FF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6320	5.6190	102.605*	60.39*	39.32y	—	6.9120*	98.30*	44.46*
Brussels (c)	37.955	81.21	14.8235	8.725	5.71*	14.450	—	14.23	6.43
Frankfurt	2.5635	5.4720	—	58.68*	3.850x	97.50*	6.743*	95.91*	43.36*
London (z)	2.13535	—	5.4605	9.2390	1421.75	5.60875	81.025	5.6985	13.6335
Milan	666.35	1422.30	258.57	153.00	—	253.50	17.508	249.05	112.68
Paris	4.33876	9.30375	169.825*	—	6.53625*	163.550*	11.4485*	162.850*	73.800*
Zurich	2.6722	5.7024	104.19*	61.4?	0.4010*	101.66*	7.03*	—	45.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9155; Escudo: 26.32; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 58.25; Schilling: 18.055, Sw. krona: 4.2810; Yen: 297.05; Belgian financial franc: 39.40.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Weekly net asset value
on August 4, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $29.66
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $21.64
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

(All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.)

KUWAITI DINARS

7,000.000

PEMEX

PETROLEOS MEXICANOS

(A decentralized Public Agency of the Federal Government of Mexico)

8 3/4 % BONDS DUE 1985

ISSUE PRICE 100 %

INTEREST PAYABLE ANNUALLY ON 1st, JULY

KUWAIT INVESTMENT CO. (S. A. K.)

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D' INVESTISSEMENT (B. A. I. I.)

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT

BANK OF KUWAIT AND BAHRAIN

RIF BANK OF KUWAIT

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KUWAIT

NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT

THE BANK OF KUWAIT AND THE MIDDLE EAST

July 9, 1975

هكذا من الأصل

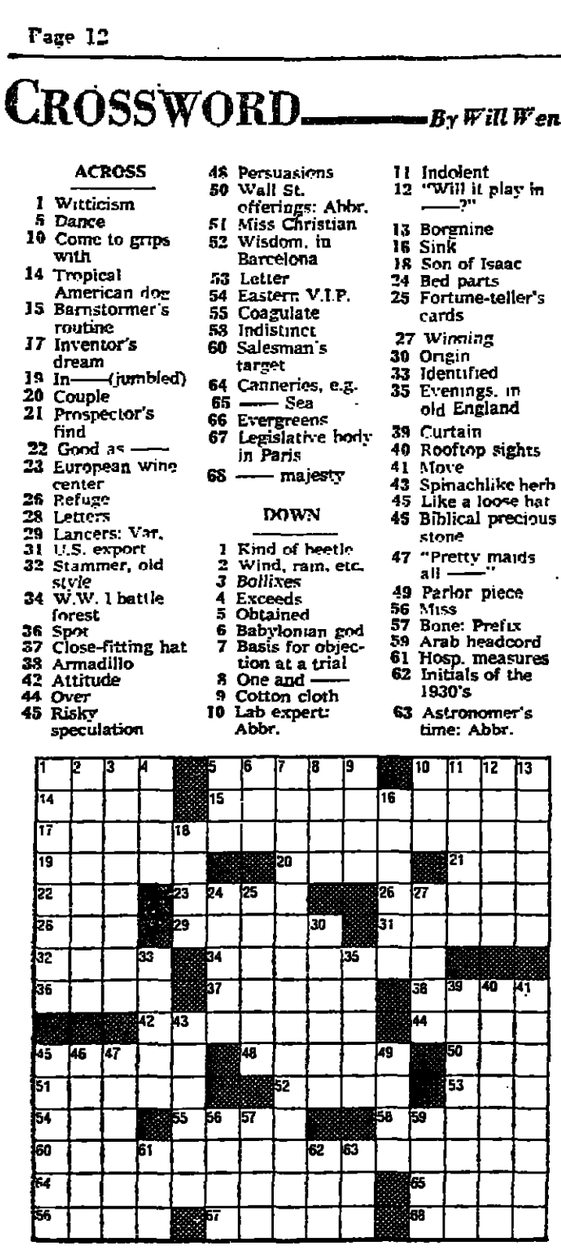
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Witticism
5 Dance
10 Come to grips with
14 Tropical American dog
15 Barnstormer's routine
17 Inventor's dream
19 In——(jumbled)
20 Couple
21 Prospector's find
22 Good as ——
23 European wine center
26 Refuge
28 Letters
29 Lancers: Var.
31 U.S. export
32 Stammer, old style
34 W.W. I battle forest
36 Spot
37 Close-fitting hat
38 Armadillo
42 Attitude
44 Over
45 Risky speculation
48 Persuasions
50 Wall St. offerings: Abbr.
51 Miss Christian
52 Wisdom, in Barcelona
53 Letter
54 Eastern V.I.P.
55 Coagulate
58 Indistinct
60 Salesman's target
64 Canneries, e.g.
65 —— Sea
66 Evergreens
67 Legislative body in Paris
68 —— majesty

DOWN

1 Kind of beetle
2 Wind, ram, etc.
3 Bollixes
4 Exceeds
5 Obtained
6 Babylonian god
7 Basis for objection at a trial
8 One and ——
9 Cotton cloth
10 Lab expert: Abbr.
11 Indolent
12 "Will it play in ——?"
13 Borgnine
16 Sink
18 Son of Isaac
24 Bed parts
25 Fortune-teller's cards
27 Winning
30 Origin
33 Identified
35 Evenings, in old England
39 Curtain
40 Rooftop sights
41 Move
43 Spinachlike herb
45 Like a loose hat
46 Biblical precious stone
47 "Pretty maids all ——"
49 Parlor piece
56 Miss
57 Bone: Prefix
59 Arab headcord
61 Hosp. measures
62 Initials of the 1930's
63 Astronomer's time: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Fair	MADRID	33	91	Fair
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Fair	MILAN	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	15	60	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Cloudy	MOSCOW	26	79	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	Sunny
BERLIN	27	81	Cloudy	NICE	28	82	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Fair	OSLO	22	72	Fair
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	31	88	Fair
CAIRO	—	—	—	PRAGUE	26	79	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27	81	Fair	ROME	27	81	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	25	77	Fair	SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	23	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	36	79	Sunny
EDINBURGH	18	61	Rain	TEL AVIV	30	86	Cloudy
FLORENCE	32	90	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	83	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	29	84	Fair	VENICE	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	26	79	Fair	VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	29	84	Fair	WARSAW	25	77	Stormy
ISTANBUL	28	82	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	25	77	Fair
LISBON	29	84	Fair				
LONDON	27	81	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

August 6, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the first (d—daily; w—weekly; r—regularly; i—irregularly.

(d) Alexander Fund $8.52
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.49
(w) Apollo Tempus ms. pr .. SFr1.11
Austral Securs. $2.70

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Bertsund SFr11.20
— (d) Cordal SFr137
— (d) Gronar SFr445
— (d) Stockbar SFr250
(w) Brownstreet $19.21
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd ... $11.67
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd... $4.98
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $9.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $17.45
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.63
(d) Capital Reservest LFr1,023
(r) Cleveland Offshore Fd .. $772.16
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs... $7.76
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs... $11.15
(d) Convert. Bond Fd S.V. .. $12.61

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canac-St SFr450
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bond SFr1.30
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SFr9.20
— (d) Energievalor SFr51
— (d) Europa SFr650
— (d) Europavalor SFr125.25
(d) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd $7.29
(r) D.G.C. $46.14
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $5.51
(d) Delta Multifund $7.32
(d) Dollar Fund (weekly) $1.36
(w) Drefiu. Fund Int'l $10.53
(d) Dr. Intern. Int. Fd $11.17
(w) Europ. Obligations LFr1,092

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM22.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM72.96

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Euratlas $6.98
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.56
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $21.61
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $13.09
(r) Fonsecon BF922
(w) F.P.F. Interna. Fd $119.24
(w) First Int'l Securs Corp $14.14
(w) First Nat'l City Fund $26.36
(w) First Securities Cap Fd $24.68
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $156.49
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $20.26
(w) Forsyles Issue Pr SFr1.51n
(w) Foseria Selection Fd SFr5.50
(r) Fonditalia $10.07
(w) Fund of Nations $8.15
(w) Fund of N.Y. (quotes) $9.74
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$6.12

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund ..... $10.
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $24.
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.75
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l .. $7.42
(d) Hambrecht Holdg. S.C. .. $3,991.4n
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobel $26.01
(w) Icotune $9.62
(d) Intersfr SFr294.50
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.32
(w) Internarket Fund $85.27
(w) Int'l Income Fund $25.96
(d) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can.$4.88
(w) Int'l Securities Fund $5.07
(w) Interstruct Int'l Fd S.A. ... $8.55
(w) Jersey Atlantic $37.79
(w) Italamerica S.A. Fund $5.71
(w) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.. $7.02
(w) Japan Growth Fund $11.17
(w) Japan Selection Fund ... $41.53
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.87

(r) Jardine Japan Fund .. $28.27
— (r) Jardine Selection SV ... $10.35
(w) KB Income Fund LFr1.071
(d) Keyser Bernon Int. F ... $9.93
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $11.17
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $27.34

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) L&B-T Multi-Val Fd... SFr97
— (w) L&B-T Income Fund... SFr176
(w) Lux-Fund $13.41
(d) Medineum Sel. Fund ... $10.73
(w) Negociinvest Int'l Fund $1.63
(d) Negociinvest Int. Fund. ... $2.28
(w) N.A.M.F. $45.57
(w) Nippon Fund $14.75
(w) Nor. Amer. Int. Fund ... $6.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $1.26
(d) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc $6.75
(d) Pegasus Interntl $1.24
(d) Putnam Interna l Fund ... $30.50
(d) Renta Fund LFr1,029
(d) Renta Capital Fund. LFr1,799
(d) Rentinvest LFr1,01
— (d) Safe Fund $4.23
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.34
(w) Samurai Portfolio SFr37.25

SEPRO:
— (r) Secpro (N.A.V.) $11.97

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SFr23.98
— (d) Crossbow Fund SFr6.49
— (d) L.T.P. Fund N.V. $7.27
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM35.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est ... SFr1,424
— (r) Securowiss SFr1,021
(d) Secro Fund $174.60
(w) Star Fund $4.69

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SFr431.25
— (d) Internalor SFr67.70
— (d) Japan Portfolio SFr358.25
— (d) Simfunds Sec. Ser... SFr195.50
— (d) Unit Bond Select SFr80.00
— (d) Universal Fund SFr86.39
(w) Talent Global Fund. $9.56
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $21.64
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $29.68
(w) Trans-Pacific Fund..... $10.9.

TYNDALL GROUP.
— (r) Overseas Fd. Inst $1.15
— (r) Du Accumulation $1.16
— (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l $2.14

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SFr34.25
— (d) Bond Invest SFr73.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SFr10.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SFr119
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SFr1.00
— (d) Germac SFr63.00
— (d) Portfolio Invest SFr65.50
(d) Rometac-Invest SFr356
— (d) Salit South Afr. Sh ... SFr14.50
(d) Sima Swiss R. Est SFr178

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM16.45
— (d) Eurocafonds DM14.78
— (d) Unifonds DM20.89
— (d) Unirenta DM10.50
— (d) Unispecial I DM39.65
(r) United Cap. Ins. Fd $8.79
(d) U.S. Int'l Invest. Fd ... $11.46
(w) Western Group In Fd $9.89
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,241.57
(d) West Properties N.V. ... $1,176.46
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. ... $400.47
(w) Worldwide Securities $13.15
(w) Worldwide Special $2,362.58

Div. — Daily div. Mark: * — Ex-dividend; k — Yield, n.a. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; e — Offer price; a — Asked.



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

by HENRY ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAMP
HARVC
SHIGLE
FASTIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LATCH MADAM JUNKET GAMBOL
Answer: Where some people who suffer reverses are taken—ABACK

...NNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

DEGAS

The Complete Etchings, Lithographs and Monotypes

By Jean Adhémar and Françoise Cachin. Foreword by John Rewald. Illustrated. A Studio Book. The Viking Press. 288 pp. $32.50.

Reviewed by John Russell

THE reputation of Edgar Degas was stabilized once and for all in the winter of 1918-19, within a year and a half of his death. After the contents of his studio in Paris were dispersed at auction, he took rank as one of the greatest of all European artists. Initially as painter and draftsman, later as a pastellist, and finally as a sculptor his place became secure beyond question.

Even so, he was not completely known. At the time of the studio sales his monotypes, for example, were bundled together and sold off like so much waste paper. It took years for them to surface, and yet Degas is known to have valued his prints very highly and to have been extremely careful to preserve them. Thus it is that "Degas: The Complete Etchings, Lithographs and Monotypes" can be welcomed as an indispensable addition to the literature of art.

The fortunes of Degas's prints vary, as a matter of fact, from one medium to another. One or two of his etchings are familiar to everyone who loves Degas: the portraits of Edouard Manet, for instance, and the famous "Mary Cassatt in the Louvre." Degas took enormous trouble over the portrait of Miss Cassatt, with its astute mingling of etching, aquatint, drypoint and electric crayon. He was fascinated by printmaking and had the highest possible opinion of its potential. ("If only Rembrandt had known about lithography!" he once said. "What would he not have achieved!") He aimed to cross-breed the extreme refinement of his technical expertise with the new informality, the readiness to cut visual corners, that had come in with photography. If we want to know how far he succeeded, Jean Adhémar and Françoise Cachin can tell us.

Great prints did not need spectacular subject matter. ("It would be such a treat if you could produce some very careful outlines of cabbages," Degas once wrote to Camille Pissarro.) But in printmaking, as in everything else, Degas excelled at the investigation of aspects of human behavior on which art had focused fleetingly or not at all. He was fascinated by the schooled energies of the race horse and the ballerina, for instance, and we know from several wonderful paintings that he knew exactly what men look like when they are hanging around waiting to make money. At the Stock Exchange, no less than at the theater or the café-concert, he specialized in that split second of extreme concentration in which we discard our everyday selves and turn into adventurers, predators and high-risk demons.

The monotype is a hazardous medium: one in which speed, luck and nerve are paramount. It is a now-or-never activity: in principle, and as the name implies, only one image can be made from each plate. (So much of the ink comes away with the paper that the original drawing ceases to exist.) Degas was well fitted for it. Such was the coordination of his memory with his eye that he could drive at top speed through the countryside and reconstruct scene after scene, in full detail, when he got back to the studio. That was his idea of art. To sit down in front of nature and go to work right there and then seemed to him perfectly idiotic: nature had to be distanced, filtered. Only then would a paradoxical spontaneity and a disconcerting truthfulness characterize the finished work.

The quasi-conspiratorial procedures of the monotype lent themselves well to subject matter of a confidential or clandestine character. Degas's family is said to have destroyed many of his prints on the grounds that they were obscene; and even in the present book an observant reader will spot forbidden twosomes, ambiguous threesomes, and many a random collocation of bottom and pubis. Degas had not wasted his time in the houses of prostitution through which, like so many Frenchmen of his class and generation, he had roamed as a matter of course.

If these were sensational subjects, Degas defused them by virtue of the detached intelligence and the refusal either to gloss or to moralize with which he set down what he remembered. Never was there a man less lewd. It had not escaped him that art every age uses the human figure to sound out its deepest preoccupations. Degas was concerned to keep the tradition open, and he succeeded. In the prints in this book (of which most one in seven could conceivably be called improper) the hand of on to his successors Pierre Bonnard and Edouard Vuillard a set of domestic preoccupations to which Rembrandt and his contemporaries in Holland had given unforgettable expression. Working at times with his fingers and thumbs at every stage in his life when the onset of blindness proscribed the use of more conventional instruments, he managed against all the odds to proclaim yet another august allegiance. For what was it that he had once said? "Perhaps Titian will say a few words to me as he steps into his gondola." We may hope that Titian has found a way to do so; for it is to Titian's late nudes above all that we can relate the poignant images in which Degas strove to profit by what he knew to be the last of the light. He was the most private of men: but in his late monotypes, as much as anywhere, he disclosed how much the practice of making images meant to him, and to what desperate lengths he would go to continue it.

John Russell is a New York Times art critic.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	I	G	D		M	A	R	T	A		S	E	A	L
O	L	E	O		I	L	O	N	A		O	M	N	I
P	U	T	T	I	N	O	N	T	H	E	R	I	T	Z
S	S	S		A	R	S	A		M	A	R	I	A	
			A	S	I	S		T	I	B	A	R		
M	A	R	G	I	E		P	R	E	C	E	D	E	
T	D	E	D		H	A	I	T	I		I	N	A	
S	I	N	G	I	N	I	N	T	H	E	R	A	I	N
T	O	E		M	O	N	T	E		U	N	O	E	
	S	E	C	O	N	D	S		A	B	B	E	S	S
		A	S	E	S		E	E	L	Y				
A	N	D	R	E		E	I	N	A		J	O	E	
L	E	A	R	N	I	N	T	H	E	B	L	U	E	S
T	A	I	T	E		D	O	R	I	A		I	M	I	T
O	P	A	L		A	I	L	E	G	S		M	O	R	A

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North was able to describe his strength and distribution accurately by bidding one spade, three clubs and raising diamonds. North now headed for slam with Blackwood, and the five-heart response was doubled on his right.

The obvious bid was six diamonds at this point, but North thought carefully before committing himself. If the diamond suit did not produce six tricks, six diamonds would fail.

If diamonds would produce six tricks, six no-trump would be equally good: There would be six diamond tricks, one heart trick in view of East's lead-directing double, and at least five tricks in the black suits. On this basis, six no-trump was clearly a superior contract, since there might be 12 tricks available even if the diamond suit did not run.

This analysis was absolutely right. After a heart lead to the ace and a heart return, South made five spade tricks, four club tricks, two diamond tricks and one heart trick.

If the opponents had been silent throughout, North would probably have made the same decision. After a neutral lead in a black suit, he would have tested diamonds, cashed his black winners, and eventually scored his 12th trick by leading the heart jack from the dummy.

With the actual auction, he would have played slightly differently after a black suit lead. With the heart ace marked in the East hand but the diamond position unclear, he would have cashed one high diamond and black winners before leading a heart from dummy.

Notice that six no-trump would succeed if the spades divided four-three or if the diamond queen fell, and would have had some prospects if neither of these chances had worked out. If, for example, West had held five spades and the guarded diamond queen, he could be squeezed eventually in those two suits after an opening heart lead to the ace.

And if East was inspired to play the heart queen on the first trick, the declarer could still succeed by equally inspired play, developing a squeeze throw-in against West in spades and diamonds.

NORTH (D)
♠AQJ73
♡J
◇J53
♣AQ104

WEST	EAST
♠9862	♠1054
♡8632	♡AQ1074
◇Q104	◇2
♣83	♣9765

SOUTH
♠K
♡K95
◇AK9876
♣KJ2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2◇	Pass
3♣	Pass	3◇	Pass
4♡	Pass	4N.T.	Pass
5♡	Dbl.	6N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart six.

هكذا من الأصل

Jets Oust Berra as Manager

N YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Berra, who two weeks ago d to honor the wishes of sses and reinstate Cleon today has been fired as er of the New York Mets. McMillan, one of the Mets' es, was named to replace for the remainder of the .

abrupt dismissal of the ar Berra, who has managed lub for 3 1/2 years, comes the Mets struggling through e-game losing streak that een them fall 9 1/2 games d front-running Pittsburgh e National League East, r last week. Berra had been a vote of confidence.

end for Berra may well have come when he refused to allow Jones on his team after the veteran outfielder would not report to the outfield after pinch-hitting in a game.

The Mets tried to talk Berra into relenting, and board chairman M. Donald Grant made it known that he wanted Jones back on the team. But the normally mild Berra said that either he or Jones had to go, and at that time it was Jones, who cleared waivers earlier this week.

But now it's both of them.

McMillan, a Mets coach since 1973, was expected to begin his duties tonight when the Mets host Montreal.

This is McMillan's second outing as an interim coach. In 1972, he managed the Milwaukee Brewers for two games and to a 1-1 won-lost record.

Second Firing

It was the second time Berra has been fired as manager by a New York club. The Yankees dismissed him in 1964 after one year as manager despite the fact that the team had won the pennant.

Berra, 50, took over as the Mets' field boss four days after the death of Gil Hodges on April 2, 1972. He guided New York to a third-place finish and an 83-73 record that season, then led the Mets to the pennant a year later with an 82-79 mark.

New York lost to Oakland in seven games in the World Series. The Mets plummeted to fifth place last season with a 71-91 record, but with the offseason acquisitions of Joe Torre, Del Unser and Dave Kingman the club expected to challenge for the pennant this year.

They closed to within six games of Pittsburgh last Saturday, but then dropped a Sunday doubleheader to the Pirates and three games to Montreal to fall back in the race.

The firing made Berra the fourth victim of managerial changes in recent weeks and the second for New York teams. Last week, Billy Martin became the Yankees' manager after he was fired from the Texas Rangers. He replaced Bill Virdon, whose work did not satisfy the Yankees' management.

The other man to feel the ax of discontent was Jack McKeon, who couldn't hold his position with the Kansas City Royals.



Yogi Berra



Roy McMillan



Associated Press.

Pele, left, tries his head on American football while Joe Namath shows what he can do with a soccer ball.

Weather, Vikings Will Test Jets in Hot NFL Exhibition

By Gerald Eskenazi

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., Aug. 6 (NYT).—It was 116 degrees yesterday in Phoenix where the New York Jets and Minnesota Vikings will open their exhibition season on Saturday night.

"Yes, it's hot there," said coach Charley Winner yesterday. "But they tell me it cools off to 104 degrees by night-time."

The weather is a subject the Jets' leader would like to avoid. He sees the Minnesota game as a test to determine whether the Jets have moved up a notch or two and are competitive with—or at worst slightly below—the top clubs in the National Football League.

"I want to beat Minnesota. Not the heat," Winner said.

One of the New Yorkers who knows about Phoenix is Rex Naumetz, a free agent safety. He played for the University of Arizona.

"We used to practice every day with the temperature at 110 degrees," said Naumetz. "I'd rather have that than the 90-plus heat in New York with the 80 per cent humidity. That is close."

Why, a fan might ask, would anyone want to play a football game in Phoenix in August—in the hotest major city in the United States at the warmest time of the year?

Originally, the Vikings had scheduled only five preseason games. Everyone else likes to play six. The league told the Vikings to add a game.

"We already had the other five preseason games as part of our season's ticket package for our home fans," said a Viking official. "We didn't think it was fair to ask our fans to pay for another preseason game, especially since we raised our ticket prices."

Since Phoenix business interests have been after the NFL to put a franchise in the city, Phoenix wanted a game to prove it could support the sport. And it now has one.

The fans have responded so far. About 43,000 of the 52,000 seats in Sun Devil Stadium have been sold.

"It'll be comfortable, but hot," said Naumetz. "One end of the stadium is open and you might get a breeze from the mountains. I've played in there at night and it's gotten into the 80's."

Some of the players asked Naumetz what they should do during the day.

"Don't lie in the sun," he told them.

Meanwhile, two athletes whose places in the sun are secured met yesterday for the first time.

"It's a pleasure to meet you," said Joe Namath.

"Nice to meet you," said Pele.

Pele's team, the Cosmos, practices on an adjacent field at Hofstra University, and Pele also joined Namath yesterday as a Faberge salesman.

"I played 19 years. I never had a problem with my leg," said Pele.

"God bless you," said Namath.

"How far have you kicked this ball?" asked Pele, examining an American football.

Namath answered learnedly: "The longest field goal in professional football history was 66 yards." (Actually, it was 63, kicked by Tom Dempsey of New Orleans.)

"What are these?" asked Pele holding the American ball. "The laces," said Namath. "They help you grip it."

Then Namath picked up a soccer ball and looked for a place to hold it. "I can't handle it," he said. "If you make it work, Joe," someone said, "you win two weeks in Ipanema."

"I'd rather have two weeks in Vegas," replied Namath.

WFL Opens

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6—Anthony Davis didn't score in his first regular-season game as a pro but he helped the Southern California Sun beat the Portland Thunder, 21-15, at Anaheim Stadium in their World Football League opener. Davis gained 102 yards in 23 carries and set up the winning touchdown with an option pass to Chuck Bradley in the fourth quarter.

Before 14,362 watching in 86-degree heat, backup quarterback Mike Ernst passed for touchdowns of 65 and 25 yards and the Sun defense thwarted a late drive at the 23-yard-line.

© Los Angeles Times.

Loses to Court Ruling

Rozelle Forced to Retreat in NFL

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—This is about Cullen Bryant, a running back whose employers, the Los Angeles Rams, permitted him to run from scrimmage 10 times in 14 professional football games last season. It is about Ron Jessie, a wide receiver who played out his option with the Detroit Lions and now has found happiness in Los Angeles. And it is about Pete Rozelle, the supreme being of football, whose sovereign authority was successfully challenged by Bryant recently.

Cullen Bryant is no relation to and should not be confused with the author of "Thanatopsis." Nevertheless, when Rozelle ordered him to deliver his muscular body and mortal soul into the service of the Lions, he replied: "I goest not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon," or words to that effect. Instead, he went to court and got a temporary injunction restraining the commissioner from enforcing his transfer under the Rozelle Rule.

It was confidently expected that for this appalling piece of lese majesty, Rozelle would call down a thunderbolt to smite him but Pete did no such thing. Being an all-merciful deity as well as all-wise and all-powerful, the commissioner said: "Very well Cullen, have it your way. You stay with the Rams." This created consternation in some quarters, for at first glance the reversal looked like official abandonment of the controversial Rozelle Rule.

Actually, it wasn't all that significant. Pete merely decided to let the player have his way in this particular case rather than invite additional unnecessary litigation on an issue that a federal court is expected to resolve before the 1975 season ends, anyhow.

Final Decisio..

In a lawsuit known as the Mackey case because John Mackey was president of the players' union when it was filed, the players are challenging the legality of the Rozelle Rule. This rule, which has been on the books since 1961, provides that when a man plays out his option and signs with another team, that club must reimburse the team that lost him and if they can't agree on the compensation, then the commissioner is stuck with the job of fixing a price. It must be in the form of players or draft choices, not money, and both teams must accept the commissioner's decision.

"Detroit wanted Bryant," Rozelle said yesterday, "and Los Angeles wanted to give something less. The Lions wanted somebody they could play this year, not a draft choice for the future. I had each team submit an evaluation of Jessie, who had signed with the Rams after playing out his option."

Jessie, now 27 years old, served four seasons with the Lions after getting out of Kansas. A shoulder injury kept him out of two games last year but in the other 12 he caught 54 passes for 761 yards and three touchdowns. Only three men in the league caught more passes. The Rams used Bryant more on kick returns than in plays from scrimmage. He was sixth in the league on kick-off returns, running back 23 for 617 yards and 17 punts for 171 yards. He carried one kickoff 84 yards for a touchdown.

"I had Nick Skorish, the former Cleveland coach, get films of each team's last five games and rate the players off the pictures," Rozelle said. "I evaluated other offers Detroit had had for Jessie, took into consideration the age and experience of the players and evaluated other trade, in the league involving wide receivers similar standing. Then I ruled that the Rams must send Bryant to Detroit.

"I left open the possibility that Los Angeles might also have to give up a draft choice later. In this I wanted the benefit of hindsight. We would see how the two players performed this season and then decide whether Detroit had been compensated fairly.

"As you know, Bryant went to court and got a temporary restraining order. That meant another long and expensive hearing on the same issue as that in the Mackey case, which we just wound up after 55 court days and 12,000 pages of testimony—the longest trial in sports history, I think.

"Meanwhile, Bryant had been saying he was determined not to play for Detroit, until the Rams, probably concerned about team morale, said they didn't want him any longer. Rather than go through another long court hearing, I rescinded my order and ruled that the Rams must give Detroit the first-round choice for 1976 that they still had from the John Hadl deal. They sent Hadl to Green Bay for two first-round choices and one in the third round.

"As in my first ruling I left open the possibility that Detroit might get another draft choice after the season."

So Rozelle's turnabout wasn't an historic precedent but only an expedient, like a temporary filling in a tooth. Having got out of Detroit, Jessie says that "if there's a feeling better than happy, that's what I am." Bryant is happy to stay out of Detroit. Only William Clay Ford is unhappy, and he lives there. The Lions' owner is calling the Rams' owner names, and the names aren't Carroll Rosenbloom.

Birds' Palmer Has Last Word Against Red Sox

By Thomas Boswell

OSTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Boston e slugger Jim Rice passed more's Jim Palmer in the eld before last night's game enway Park and told the pitcher. "We've got some- in store for you."

lmer just smiled. He knew r.

can't pitch much better that," said Palmer, again ng after shutting out the Sox, 3-0, on two hits in an pition of a great pitcher tlessly dominating a hot- g team in its own tiny ball

had everything tonight," said er, who struck out eight, ed one and pitched to only nen in winning his 16th . tops in the majors. "Con- ation, control and super . "We're giving them some- to think about as they go eir road trip."

mer faced a lineup that d a .292 batting average the game and preceded to them look impotent, tying in knots with tantalizing balls.

hose Boston hits as hard e road as they did tonight," Palmer after trimming the Sox' East Division lead in American League to 7 1/2 s. "Then we'll have a good ce."

lmer could afford to gloat. as the master from the time oated a called-strike change- ver the heart of the plate art the game until his 95th final pitch got Denny Doyle op to left. Appropriately, er snapped Doyle's 22-game g streak, longest in the rs.

ice saying they had some- for me helped me get ed up," said Palmer, who sed last night's showing as ips sharper than his one- June 8 against Kansas "They're a fast-ball hitting and I threw them more s for strikes than I have all

lmer retired the first 12 Red then walked Fred Lynn to the fifth. The outspoken promptly grounded into a le play. Carlton Fisk follow- with a double that missed ing the left-field wall by aps four feet. He was the other Red Sox player to base until Rick Burleson led to left-center with one in the ninth. Neither Fisk Burleson advanced.

e Oriole hitters attacked Tiant's first pitches with ess. Mark Belanger doubled on a first pitch in the third. Bobby Grich, who recovered in record time from a weekend case of flu, saying, "I had to get well for Fenway," singled him in.

A's 3, Rangers 2
Rangers 15, A's 2

At Arlington, Texas' Roy Howell's first major league grand-slam home run led an eight-run Texas outburst in the sixth and sent the Rangers storming past Oakland, 15-2, bringing the Rangers a split of the their doubleheader. Dick Bosman, 7-3, threw a two-hitter at his old teammates in the opening game to win his fifth in a row and Phil Garner's high-bouncing double down the left-field keyed a two-run fifth-inning rally that brought Oakland a 3-2 decision.

Angels 10, White Sox 4
White Sox 4, Angels 1

At Chicago, Pete Varney doubled in the sixth inning to drive in two runs and cap a four-run inning for the White Sox for a 4-1 victory and a doubleheader split after California won the opener, 10-4.

Jerry Remy drove in four runs with two singles in the opener as the Angels had a season high of 17 hits. Remy singled in the second to drive in Dave Chalk, who had singled, and Bob Valentine, who had doubled. He also singled in the third after a double by John Balaz, singles by Chalk and Valentine, a sacrifice and a walk to Mike Miley had one run in and the bases full.

Royals 6, Twins 1

At Kansas City, John Mayberry's third homer in the last three games and his 24th of the season, a two-run blast to left field, keyed a four-run fourth inning and sparked the Royals to a 6-1 victory over Minnesota.

Indians 8, Tigers 4

At Cleveland, Rico Carty, who has banged out 26 hits in his last 66 trips to the plate, drove in four runs to lead the Indians to an 8-4 victory over Detroit that extended the Tigers' losing streak to nine games.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Bobby Bonds's fourth hit of the game, a homer with one out in the ninth inning, gave the New York Yankees a 4-3 triumph over the Brewers and presented Jim ("Catfish") Hunter with his 15th victory. The triumph was the Yankees' seventh in their last eight games and fourth in five contests under new manager Billy Martin.

Expos 7, Mets 0
Expos 7, Mets 0

At New York, Dennis Blair and Woody Fryman combined on a five-hitter in the nightcap after Don Carrithers had tossed a five-hitter in the opener to spark Montreal to a pair of 7-0 shutouts and a doubleheader sweep of the Mets. Blair worked 6 1/3 innings in the second game while raising his record to 7-12. Fryman came on in the seventh with a runner on first and a 3-1 count on John Milner and struck out the left-handed power hitter, then fanned Del Unser to retire the side.

In the first game, Carrithers stopped the Mets on five hits to notch his first victory of the season and his first complete game since July 31, 1972.

Padres 6, Astros 5

At San Diego, Bobby Tolan raced home from second base in the 10th inning when shortstop Jerry Davanon threw wildly to first after fielding pinch-hitter Fred Kendall's ground ball to give the Padres a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Reds 6, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Cesar Geronimo singled to score Dan Driessen with the winning run in the seventh inning as Cincinnati came from behind to defeat the Giants, 6-5.

Pirates 6, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Richie Zisk hit a run-scoring double and homer to back the seven-hit pitching of Jim Rooker and pace Pittsburgh to a 6-1 victory over the Cards in a game that was delayed by rain for two hours in the second inning.

Dodgers 5, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, Don Sutton tossed a five-hitter for his 40th career shutout and became the National League's first 15-game winner as the Dodgers scored a 5-0 victory over Atlanta. Boosting his record to 15-8 with his fourth shutout of the year, Sutton moved into a tie with Sandy Koufax for the No. 2 spot on the all-time Dodger shutout list behind Don Drysdale, who had 49.

Phils 13, Cubs 5

At Philadelphia, Garry Maddox and Mike Schmidt each homered to highlight a 10-run first inning during which Philadelphia made eight straight hits as the Phils routed the Chicago Cubs, 13-5. Maddox drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a single in the inning and Schmidt connected with a man on. Schmidt added another two-run homer, his 23d, in the fifth.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	65	44	.600	—
Baltimore	57	50	.533	7 1/2
New York	57	52	.523	8 1/2
Milwaukee	52	55	.477	13 1/2
Cleveland	49	56	.467	15 1/2
Detroit	46	64	.418	20

Western Division

Oakland	68	42	.618	—
Kansas City	60	49	.550	7 1/2
Chicago	58	47	.422	15
Texas	52	52	.488	16 1/2
Minnesota	49	62	.472	20
California	49	62	.428	20

Monday's Results

Cleveland 8, Detroit 4.
Baltimore 12, Boston 7.
Kansas City 6, Minnesota 5.
New York 2, Milwaukee 1.
Chicago 4, California 2.
Texas 12, Oakland 0

Tuesday's Results

Oakland 3, Texas 2 (15).
Texas 15, Oakland 2 (2d).
California 10, Chicago 4 (1st).
Chicago 4, California 1 (2d).
Kansas City 6, Minnesota 1.
New York 4, Milwaukee 3.
Cleveland 8, Detroit 4.
Baltimore 3, Boston 0

Wednesday's Games

Oakland at Texas, n.
California at Chicago, n
Minnesota at Kansas City, n.
New York at Cleveland, n.
Baltimore at Detroit, 2, n.
Boston at Milwaukee, n

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	66	44	.600	—
Philadelphia	62	49	.559	4 1/2
New York	56	53	.514	9 1/2
St. Louis	56	54	.509	10
Chicago	51	61	.455	16
Montreal	47	60	.439	17 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	72	55	.567	—
Los Angeles	58	54	.518	15 1/2
San Francisco	55	56	.495	18
San Diego	52	59	.468	21
Atlanta	47	62	.426	24 1/2
Houston	40	71	.351	34 1/2

Monday's Results

Montreal 4, New York 3.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 4
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Houston 5, San Diego 3.
Los Angeles 9, Atlanta 1
Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 5

Tuesday's Results

Montreal 7, New York 0 (1st).
Montreal 7, New York 0 (2d).
Philadelphia 13, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 1.
Los Angeles 5, Atlanta 0.
San Diego 6, Houston 5.
Cincinnati 6, San Francisco 3.

Wednesday's Games

Pittsburgh at St. Louis, n.
Atlanta at Los Angeles, n.
Houston at San Diego, n
Cincinnati at San Francisco, n.
Montreal at New York, n.
Chicago at Philadelphia, n.

Monday's and Tuesday's Line Scores

MONDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

[illegible] 000 000 010—4 9 0
and ... 020 020 01x—6 12 0
ch (10-11) and Freehan; Eckersley (8), Brown (9) and Ellis. W—[illegible] (2-5). HR—Spikes (7th).
York ... 001 000 010—2 9 0
ukee ... 000 001 000—1 7 1
r (11-6) and Munson. Travers and Moore.

nd ... 000 000 000— 0 5 4
200 201 12x—12 13 1
rman, Perry (6) and Fosse, Haney Jenkins (12-12) and Sundberg-Kilman (10-9).

more ... 010 100 020—3 8 0
n ... 001 000 020—4 10 1
chell, Alexander (5), Jackson (8), (9) and Duncan; Lee, Willoughby (7), Sean (7) and Fisk. W—Alexander (4-7). L—Willoughby (2-1). HR—(18th), Fisk (5th), Grich (10th), ron (15th), Singleton (12th), Bay- (17th).

ronto ... 010 100 111 0—5 13 1
s City ... 000 012 011 1—6 12 1
ches, Wiley (9) and Roof; Leonard, aniel (7), Minoori (7), Bird (8) Stinson, Martinez (9). W—Bird L—Wiley (1-3). HR—Mayberry

ornia ... 000 007 100—2 5 2
go ... 000 102 01x—4 9 0
ckenridge, Scott (8) and Hampton. ruer (7), Wood, Gossage (7) and rbin. W—Wood (12-13). L—enderry (8-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

real ... 000 000 010—1 4 1
York ... 000 030 000—3 3 0
rithen Denola (6), Taylor (8) and er; Tate, Baldwin (9) and Grote. W—Denola (4-5). L—Tate (4-10). HR—Jorgensen (11th).

Pittsburgh ... 001 020 100—4 10 1
St. Louis ... 211 000 01x—5 14 2
Reuss (12-7) and Dyer; Curtis, Hrabosky (9) and Simmons. W—Curtis (8-3). HR—Oliver (13th).

Houston ... 200 000 300—5 11 2
San Diego ... 300 000 000—3 7 1
Niekro, Cosgrove (7) and May; Freisleben, Tomlin (7), Greif (8) and Hundley. W—Niekro (3-4). L—Freisleben (5-11).

Atlanta ... 100 000 000—1 5 2
Los Angeles ... 300 200 40x—9 10 1
Dal Canton, Beard (7), Leon (7) and Pocoroba; Hooten (8-9) and Yeager. L—Dal Canton (6-4). HR—Evans (17th), Crawford (5th), Lopes (17th), Buckner (5th).

Chicago ... 000 201 000—3 6 1
Philadelphia ... 000 020 000—2 6 1
Stone, P. Reuschel (7) and Swisher; Twitchell, Schueler (4), Hilgendorf (6), Garber (7) and Oates. W—Stone (8-5). L—Hilgendorf (2-3). HR—Cardenal (7th).

Cincinnati ... 001 000 042—7 8 2
San Francisco ... 000 000 230—5 7 1
Norman, McEnaney (7), Borbon (7), C. Carroll (8) and Plummer; Montefusco, Lavelle (8), Moffitt (8), Caldwell (9) and Hill, Rader (9). W—C. Carroll (6-5). L—Caldwell (5-12). HR—Foster (18th).

TUESDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)

Montreal ... 201 010 000—4 11 0
New York ... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Carrithers (7-8) and Foote; Koosman, Lockwood (3), Baldwin (6), Sanders (9) and Grote. L—Koosman (10-8). HR—Bailey (4th), Foote (5th).

(Second Game)

Montreal ... 200 010 003—6 14 0
New York ... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Blair, Fryman (7) and Foote; Hall, Sanders (5), Apodaca (6), Baldwin (7), Lockwood (8) and Stearns. W—Blair (7-12). L—Hall (4-3).
Chicago ... 004 000 001— 5 7 0
Phila. ... 410 000 020 01x—8 18 1
Bonham, Crosby (7), Wilcox (4), Frolling (7) and Swisher, Healey (6); Ruthven, Lonborg (9) and Oates. Boone (9). W—Ruthven (11-9). L—Bonham (10-8). HR—Maddox (35th), Schmidt (22d, 23d).
Pittsburgh ... 010 201 002—6 8 0
St. Louis ... 000 000 001—1 7 2
Rooker (6-7) and Dyer; Rasmussen, Reynolds (7), Garman (8) and Simmons. L—Rasmussen (1-2). HR—Zisk (12th).
Atlanta ... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Los Angeles ... 100 401 03x—5 14 0
Niekro, Sosa (8) and Pocoroba; Sutton (15-9) and Yeager. L—Niekro (11-9). HR—Wynn (16th).
Houston ... 101 020 001 0—5 9 4
San Diego ... 201 001 000 1—5 10 0
Richard, Sosa (6), Granger (8) and May; Johnson, McIntosh (5), Greif (8) and Davis. W—Greif (2-3). L—Granger (2-5). HR—Watson (15th).
Cincinnati ... 001 002 102—6 13 0
San Francisco ... 011 100 000—3 8 2
Kirby, Borbon (6), McEnaney (7) and Plummer; Halicki, Williams (6), Heaverlo (8) and Rader. W—Borbon (7-9). L—Halicki (5-9).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

Oakland ... 100 020 000—3 7 1
Texas ... 020 000 01x—3 9 2
Bosman, Fingers (9) and Tenace, Rader (8), Perranoski (9-1) and Sundberg. W—Bosman (7-3). HR—Harrah (14th).

(Second Game)

Oakland ... 000 001 010— 2 6 2
Texas ... 005 013 21x—12 17 0
Siebert, Todd (4), Perry (7) and Fosse; Wright (3-4) and Pruitt. L—Siebert (2-2). HR—Mangual (1st), Ecwell (7th, 8th).

(First Game)

California ... 035 000 200—10 17 0
Chicago ... 000 010 012— 4 12 2
Figueroa, Brewer (9) and Hampton; Osteen, Gogolewski (2), Simpson (3) and Downing. W—Figueroa (9-8). L—Osteen (6-10).

(Second Game)

California ... 000 100 000—1 4 0
Chicago ... 000 004 00x—4 6 0
Singer, Kirkwood (6), Scott (9) and Rodriguez; Jefferson, Gossage (9) and Varney. W—Jefferson (5-6). L—Singer (6-11).

Baltimore ... 001 110 000—3 11 0
Boston ... 000 000 000—0 2 1
Palmer (16-7) and Duncan, Tiant, Drago (8) and Fisk. L—Tiant (13-11).
Detroit ... 000 102 000—3 12 1
Cleveland ... 020 001 02x—5 12 0
Bare, Arroyo (2), Perry (5) and Freehan; Raich, Brown (6), Watts (8) and Ellis. W—Raich (6-6). L—Bare (6-6). HR—LeFlore (8th), Baldwin (1st).
New York ... 100 000 201—4 11 0
Milwaukee ... 100 020 000—3 9 2
Hunter (15-10) and Munson; Haas-man, Murphy (7) and Porter. L—Murphy (1-3). HR—Chambliss (27th), Bonds (22d), Money (12th), Scott (22d).
Minnesota ... 000 010 000—1 2 1
Kansas City ... 000 110 01x—3 9 1
Colzie, Blankenship (7) and Landreth; Fitzmorris (1-3) and Spencer. L—Goltz (8-10). HR—Mayberry (24th).

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Vilas Adds to Winning Ways By Defeating Nastase in Final

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6 (AP).—Guillermo Vilas of Argentina last night won his third consecutive title, topping Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-4, 6-3, for the singles title of the Louisville pro tennis classic.

Vilas, who captured the Washington International and the Dutch Open crowns in his last two starts, picked up $16,000 for the triumph. Vilas now has won 17 matches in a row.

Nastase's loss was his third match of the day. He had defeated Wimbledon champ Arthur Ashe, 6-3, 6-3, for a spot in the finals, then played moments later in a doubles semifinal.

Vilas opened the game as usual, using his strong backhand to force Nastase into several errors. Trailing 3-1 in the first set, Nastase retreated to the baseline and forced Vilas to do the same. The tactic worked well for two games, bringing the score to 3-3, but Vilas began playing more aggressively, moving up to the net, and took three out of the last four games and the set.

In the second set, Nastase stayed in the backcourt, but would occasionally change the tempo. However, he soon seemed to tire, and Vilas won four games straight to take the match.

"You have a big advantage if you are the one changing the tactics, like Nastase," said Vilas. "If something is not going well, he is going to change to see what the other player will do. But I adjusted well, I think."

Nastase would not blame his loss on the two previous matches he played.

"For sure, it was to his advantage, not mine, that I was playing those matches," said Nastase, "but it was not that important."

"At first I played a fast pace, then I tried to play too slow," he said. "Vilas attacked very well. I had to change my tempo the way he was playing."

"I am playing well now, but I can't compare it to last year," said Vilas.

"This year is this year, and the conditions have changed."

The doubles finals between the teams of Vilas-Wojtek Fibak and the Amritraj brothers, Vilaj and Anand, was canceled because of rain, with the $9,000 first and second-place money divided among the players.

Connors Not Sure

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6 (AP).—Jimmy Connors says he is not certain yet whether he will play for the U.S. Davis Cup team, despite apparently agreeing to do so in a television interview Sunday.

Connors indicated during the interview that he was willing to play for newly-appointed Davis Cup team captain Tony Trabert. But Monday, he said he had not definitely made up his mind.

"I would like to sit down and talk to Tony," said Connors. "I would like to play if things can be worked out."

Connors, who was critical of former Davis Cup captain Dennis Ralston, whom he called a member of the "tennis establishment," said he doesn't consider Trabert as part of that establishment. And, he said, his final decision won't be based on personalities.

"I don't want to play for him (Trabert) or play for myself. I want to play for the U.S.A." Connors said.

"I think it's time for all this stuff about tennis to end," he said. "It's time for me to start doing the things I want to do in tennis."

Bizarre Round Of Golf Places Woman in Lead

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 6 (AP).—Donna Young shot an eagle and nine birdies in the strangest round of golf of her career and raced into the lead in the Colgate European Open women's golf championship at the old course here today.

"I've never had so many birdies in my life," said the 30-year-old pro.

"But I also had five bogeys. I can't remember another round of golf like it."

Young, the former Donna Caponi, led at the end of the first round of the 72-hole tournament with 68, 6 under par.

Americans Sandra Palmer, Jane Blalock and Mary Mills were at 70. Joanne Carner and fellow-American Kathy McMullen, along with Catherine de Prado of France shot 71.

The tournament, one of only three 72-hole events on the women's circuit this year, lasts through Saturday. The girls are shooting for a first prize of £5,000 ($11,000).

Young had only three par holes on the 6,174-yard, par 36-38—74 course, which is lined with trees and heather. She started her round with a birdie, an eagle and a birdie, knocking in putts from 10 feet, 15 feet and 10 feet.

She was the only one of the 90 competitors to birdie the last three holes. She canned a 30-footer at the 18th. But earlier, she had dropped strokes with erratic putting.

World Record Falls to Coan In 100 Freestyle

FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 6 (UPI).—America's Andy Coan, who two weeks ago took the world title in Colombia, has set the world record for the 100-meter freestyle with 51.11 seconds at a regional Amateur Athletic Union swim meet.

The old record of 51.12 was held by fellow-American Jim Montgomery, whom Coan will meet again in the AAU swimming finals in two weeks.

Coan, 17, said he was surprised he had set a world mark in the newly inaugurated Hall of Fame pool. "I didn't think I was going that fast. I didn't think I would break the record here," said Coan.

Coan's coach, Jack Nelson, said Coan will go even faster soon. "He will be the first man to beat the 50 seconds barrier in swimming," said Nelson.



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Art Buchwald

Tailors of Beersheba

WASHINGTON—There has been a great deal of excitement in the United States and Israel over suspicions that Israel might be working on the development of an atomic bomb.

Apparently State Department officials are furious because, when the Israelis built their atomic-energy plant 20 miles outside of Beersheba, they told the United States it was a textile plant. The United States was kept in the dark until recently, when CIA photographs revealed that the building wasn't what it was cracked up to be.



Buchwald

It was just by chance that the Americans didn't find out the secret six months ago.

I heard the following story from an Israeli taxi driver high in government circles.

It seems that an important American diplomat stationed in Israel needed a new suit, and since someone had told him about the new textile plant, he decided to go out there and see if he could possibly get one wholesale.

As he drove south toward Beersheba, Israeli intelligence agents were alerted, and a half-hour before he got there the head of the atomic-energy plant was notified that an American was coming to buy a suit.

* * *

A hurried conference was called with the other scientists to decide what to do. They were afraid that if they refused him entrance he might get suspicious and start prying into the plant. So the scientists agreed the only sensible thing to do was let the diplomat in and pretend that nothing was going on.

The scientists all removed their white smocks, rolled up their sleeves and stuck pins and needles in their vests.

When the American diplomat arrived, he was immediately ushered into a large room where he saw men cutting suit forms out of asbestos patterns.

The head of the plant greeted the diplomat. "What can I do for you, sir?" he asked.

"I was wondering if I could buy a suit wholesale."

"Naturally. That is what we make here. What did you have in mind?"

"Well, what do you have?"

The head of the plant said, "Perhaps you would like something in cobalt blue? Or maybe a nice uranium brown? How about a cosmic gray double-breasted with pinstripe particles. It's the latest thing."

"No," said the diplomat, "I don't want anything flashy. You wouldn't have a light gray flannel?"

"Perhaps," the head said. "Please let us take your measurements. Just go in the fitting room behind that 6-foot wall of lead and take off your clothes."

The diplomat went in. "These fitting rooms are very well protected," he said.

* * *

The head of the plant smiled. "Our customers like privacy, and there's so much activity around here that we don't like things to pile up. Just a minute. I'll call the fitter. Shimson, would you please come in with the measuring instruments?"

Shimson yelled out, "Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, *two, one, oi!*"

"What kind of measurements are those?" the diplomat wanted to know.

"Enough with the jokes, Shimson," the head said angrily. "Let's have the measurements."

Shimson chuckled and called out, "Waist U-235. Relativity good chest. There is a hexagonal prism in the left shoulder. The right sleeve needs reactor."

"What about the lapels?" the diplomat wanted to know. "Don't worry," Shimson said. "we'll smash them down if they are too large."

Shimson measured the pants, and then the diplomat put on his clothes again. "Don't you have any materials to show me?" the diplomat asked.

"Are you interested in camel's hair?" the head of the plant wanted to know.

"I might be," the diplomat said. "Do you have any swatches?"

* * *

The head of the plant said, "We'll do better than that. Kishon, the man is interested in a camel's hair suit."

One of the other scientists went out of the shop and five minutes later brought in a camel which he had borrowed from an Arab nomad.

The head of the plant said proudly, "Here we don't fool around with swatches. Here the customer sees the entire camel."

"All right," the diplomat said. "Can I charge it?"

"Negative or positive?" the head of the plant wanted to know.

"I don't care," the diplomat said. "When should I come for my next fitting?"

The head of the plant said, "Why should you, an important man, drive to Beersheba again? Our tailor from our retail store in Tel Aviv will call on you. You, of course, will be entitled to our wholesale price. But please, kind sir, do not tell your friends about us, because we have too much work now, and if we take any more orders the plant will explode."

Larzac Angle Started With Land Appropriation

By Jack Monet

MILLAU, France (IHT).—The plateau of Larzac, the prize in a national struggle that started out as 100 farmers against the state, is relatively tranquil these days. The farmers, tired after a five-year campaign against expropriation of their land for expansion of an army camp are out in the fields south of Millau. The hay and barley have been harvested and now the wheat has to be brought in quickly before the broiling sun of south-central France burns the crop in this rainless season.

But supporters of the farmers in what has become the great national leftist and environmental campaign of the 1970s remain active. Information booths are spotted about the plateau, attracting tourists. The booths are manned by youths from the region and faraway cities who are devoting their school vacations to the campaign.

At La Blaquière, in the middle of the plateau, volunteers have almost completed a huge symbol of the protest—a sheepfold for 500 animals—built despite the authorities' refusal to issue a permit. The structure is well within the 14,000 hectares that the army wants to add to the present 3,000 hectares of the Camp du Larzac.



Sheep, Michel Courtin at Eiffel Tower protest.

Repairing Home

In the same village, volunteers are repairing the home of a militant farmer, Auguste Guiraud, whose dwelling was partially destroyed by a bomb in March. The bombers are unknown.

At nearby Montredon, professors from universities in Paris, Montpellier and Grenoble have started a summer "open university."

Last August, the protest campaign brought 80,000 to 100,000 persons to the plateau. The year before there were 50,000 here. In other years, the farmers brought sheep to Paris to graze near the Eiffel Tower or blocked main routes with tractors.

Each year the campaign has expanded in goals and followers. It is difficult to travel anywhere in France without seeing graffiti or posters saying "Sauvons le Larzac" (Save Larzac).

At one of the information booths, based in an unused sheepfold, Gilbert Rieu, 23, a native of Millau who studies education in Paris, said that the campaign this year is emphasizing "small actions." These are generally protest meetings throughout France, primarily at military bases, real estate promotion sites and prospective sites for atomic power plants.

Another tactic is for small groups of militants to chain themselves to the fences of military bases and government offices, calling attention to campaign goals until they are removed by police. Mr. Rieu said that 150 Larzac committees have developed in France to push the campaign.

Atomic Power

The opposition to atomic power plants illustrates the continually expanding fields of interests of the Larzac supporters. The campaign started as a limited protest by 100 farmers against expropriation of their land. Now, almost everything that is leftist, anti-military, ecological or backing regional political and cultural autonomy has a Larzac angle.

The funds for the campaign come from a wide variety of promotions, including selling T-shirts. Another source of volunteer funds has been the manufacturers of Roquefort cheese.



Raymond Martin.

Sheep on the Larzac plateau.

As a chart in an information booth notes, there are 16,500 sheep on the 14,000 hectares sought by the army. The sheep produce 1.3 million liters of milk annually, enough for 325 tons of Roquefort, which the manufacturers in the nearby town of Roquefort can obtain from the Larzac area cheaper than anywhere else.

Meanwhile, the day of decision in the courts is drawing near, after a long series of complex actions. A verdict on the legality of the planned expropriations will be rendered by the Conseil d'Etat, a government advisory committee, in the fall.

The farmers estimate that if the decision goes against them they could stall expulsion for another six months to a year. Having fought expropriation for five years, legally and illegally—on one occasion the farmers attacked government offices and burned documents—some of the farmers say they will not go meekly.

One of these is Etienne Paloc, who was born on the plateau. At 54, he is one of the oldest of the farmers threatened by expropriation. Many of the other farmers are young men from other regions of France.

An example is Michel Courtin, 30, a former history student from Saint-Tropez. His wife, Colette, is a former nurse from a Paris suburb who believes "the Paris region is no longer livable."

In the 1950s

The plateau was a declining area for half a century until young outsiders came in the 1950s, bringing in modern farming techniques. They have been in the forefront of the resistance to expansion of the camp.

The army maintains that it needs the land for five mechanized brigades that are to be trained at the Camp du Larzac. Among the local population, the only support for expansion of the camp is said to come from merchants at La Cavalerie who deal with the soldiers. The town is a kilometer from the base.

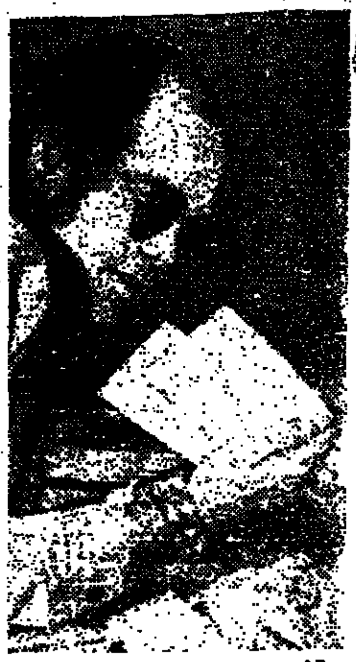
The mayor of La Cavalerie, Marcel Lapeyre, a former official *intendant* (supplier of goods) for the camp, confirmed his support for the army plans, but refused any other comment. A cashier at a La Cavalerie café also refused to discuss the issue, saying only: "I'm for my cash register. I have to earn a living."

About the only sign of organized support for expansion of the camp was the distribution of two tracts in 1973. They protest against "free love in our cemeteries and churches," "red flags in our villages" and "*les hippies* paid by Roquefort companies."

PEOPLE: 13 Million Dollars For Stevie Wonder

Stevie Wonder, the 26-year-old blind recording artist who won 10 Grammys in two years, signed a contract Wednesday in Los Angeles with Motown Record Corp.—it guarantees him $13 million in seven years. The contract was described as the largest in record industry history, surpassing a reported $8 million over five years for both Paul McCartney and Elton John.

* * *



AP.

Elton John ... ticket requests

Speaking of Elton John—he is in Los Angeles, too, getting ready to do three charity shows later this month to raise money for the Jules Stein Eye Clinic. The British performer said that he was doing the benefits "because of my eyesight being bad . . . I wear eyeglasses and Mr. Stein has a very good eye clinic." More than 30,000 ticket requests—"This is a bit mind-boggling," said John—have come in for the performances, which will take place in a nightclub seating 250 persons.

* * *

"In Massachusetts, there are a great number of Irish," Sen. Edward Kennedy said, "both Protestant and Catholic and the hostility is nonexistent." Kennedy was explaining to the Associated Press the thinking behind a visit by some 50 Catholic and Protestant youngsters from Northern Ireland to the Kennedy compound on Cape Cod this week. The children are in the last week of a six-week stay in the area, where they have been staying with local families. "I think it's important, particularly in the young," Kennedy continued, "to understand that they have common concerns and interest. If they can understand that then this trip has been useful."

* * *

The citizenship of Gen. Robert E. Lee, leader of the Confederates during the U.S. Civil War, was restored Tuesday when President Ford signed a bill—outside the elegant mansion in Virginia where Lee grew up. After the war was over, Lee applied for citizenship, but his application got lost and was not rediscovered until 1970. Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. of Virginia led the campaign on behalf of the bill.

* * *

A professional stuntman emerged from an underground chamber in Manchester, England, Wednesday to claim a new world record: the man who has been buried alive—voluntarily—for the longest time. Blondini, an Irishman whose real name is Michael Costello, remained underground in a glass-topped chamber for 78 days and 65 minutes, breaking the record of 78 days set by Englishman Bill Kearns in 1969, according to the Guinness Book of Records. But the mark set by Englishwoman Emma Smith in 1968 still stands: 100 days. Yet no one comes close to the record of six years and five months established at Babie Doly, Poland, when two men were trapped in an underground bunker when the retreating Germany army blocked the entrance in January, 1945. The Guinness book says that they emerged in June, 1951—one of the men died immediately.

* * *

The new general manager of the Vineyard Gazette, the weekly newspaper on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., is Richard Reston, 37-year-old son of the co-publisher—New York Timesman James Reston. For the past three years, the younger Reston has been working for The Los Angeles Times. The elder Reston has retired as vice-president of The New York Times but is still a regular columnist.

* * *

U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes, 79, of Dallas, who swore in Lyndon B. Johnson as President after John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963, went into semi-retirement this week. She has taken "senior status" which means that she may still hear cases assigned by other judges, as well as pending cases.

* * *

A half-dozen red roses were delivered Tuesday to the pink stone mausoleum in Westwood Memorial Park in California on the 13th anniversary of the death of actress Marilyn Monroe. Joe DiMaggio, once her husband, has been sending an identical bouquet, the UPI reports, three times a week ever since Marilyn Monroe died from an overdose of sleeping pills.

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ON WEDNESDAYS

All Classified Advertisements under the heading of "Business Opportunities," "Office Services" and "Commercial Premises" are on Page 6.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

This feature is the Tribune's regular weekly "message center" where international businessmen talk with each other across Europe.

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